[illegible] to Buy [illegible]
---The [illegible]est [illegible]
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[illegible]OODS
& CO'S
NOVELTIES
—IN—
Leather Goods,
Purses,
Satchels,
Work-Boxes,
Dressing Cases,
Manicure Sets,
Shaving Cases,
Cuff and Collar Boxes,
Handkerchief Boxes,
Music Boxes,
Toilet Cases,
Fans,
Albums,
Library Lamps,
Hall Lamps,
Table Cutlery, Rogers [illegible]
Casters,
Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Card Receivers,
Mugs,
Vienna Brass Goods.
[illegible]play
[illegible] are cordially invited to be pres[illegible]
[illegible]ry Description,
[illegible]32, 34, 36 [illegible]

"Waukenphast."
Ladies who are in search of a [illegible] some and at the same time comfort[illegible] able walking shoe should try our "Waukenphast." They are the only genuine ones made. They are made in 11 widths, and their perfect [illegible] ease and durability have made for them a far famed reputation. They never lose their shape, will not wrinkle, and are as easy as an old shoe.
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THE GAIL BORDEN [illegible]
Has maintained its high reputation for [illegible] PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY
[illegible]S A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO [illegible]
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere

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Nos. 182, 184 Third [illegible]
Portland, Or.
Young,
Middle-aged and Old,
Single or Married [illegible]
And All who Suffer from
LOST MANHOOD
[illegible]rvous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal [illegible] nal Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, [illegible] [illegible]ergy, Impediment to Marriage; also Blood [illegible] [illegible]in Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, [illegible] [illegible]os, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, [illegible] [illegible]y, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak [illegible] [illegible]ning Urine, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture [illegible] [illegible]rching treatment, prompt relief and cure [illegible]
Both Sexes consult confidentially.

ASTHMA CURED
GERMAN ASTHMA CURE
Instantly relieves the most violent attack [illegible] insures comfortable sleep. [illegible] BY INHALATION [illegible] SULTS. Being used by [illegible] mediate, direct and certain [illegible] result in all curable cases. [illegible] vinces the most skeptical [illegible] of any druggist, or [illegible] stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN [illegible]

[illegible] WORTH FREE! [illegible]
[illegible] limbs, a pure, lovely [illegible] and perfect health [illegible] system. [illegible]
[illegible] 814 Market [illegible]

The Sunday Oregonian.

[illegible]—NO. 2. PORTLAND, OREGON. SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1886. PRICE TEN CENTS.

[illegible] IN PEACE.

[illegible] with Motley, who Became [illegible] to England.

[illegible] with Sumner upon a Matter of [illegible] Policy—Motley's Opposition [illegible] the President's Wishes.

CHAPTER XXVII.

[illegible] of Grant's intercourse with [illegible] about through me. Mr. [illegible] acquaintance at Newport in [illegible] a friend whom I did not [illegible] good enough to call on me [illegible] and I was charmed, as [illegible] with the manner [illegible] of the famous historian. [illegible] at that time a candi[illegible] and Motley had recently [illegible] after his quarrel with [illegible]. He was an enthusiastic [illegible] look a lively interest in [illegible] general's campaigns, the first [illegible] had lately appeared. During [illegible] made an eloquent speech for [illegible] to me at Galena, where I [illegible] the autumn with the general. [illegible] regularly after this and Mot[illegible] messages through me to the [illegible] whom he did not meet until De[illegible]

[illegible] he passed some months in [illegible] guest of Samuel Hooper of [illegible] I met him frequently, as [illegible] Charles Sumner, with whom [illegible] intimate. During this period [illegible] several manuscript chapters [illegible] Grant.

[illegible] the inauguration it was under[illegible] a candidate for the Austrian [illegible] afterward he was pressed by Sum[illegible] to England. John Jay of [illegible] prominent rival, but Sumner's [illegible] and Motley received the ap[illegible]. I had done my best to [illegible] to the president. And Gen[illegible] me of his decision immedi[illegible] and allowed me to an[illegible]. This was a great gratifi[illegible] of course Motley was delighted. [illegible] begged me to remember [illegible], and my known rela[illegible] Grant he had never mentioned [illegible] appointment to me; nor had one. [illegible] I took care to say this to the [illegible] was peculiarly sensitive on such [illegible] never urged his own qualifica[illegible] promotion, and he liked [illegible] followed the same course.

[illegible]'S POSITION.

[illegible] I got a note from Mot[illegible] on him. During the inter[illegible] I would be willing to take the [illegible] secretary of legation under [illegible] thought me entitled to a much [illegible] would not have dreamed of [illegible] had not been suggested to [illegible] would be a great pleasure to [illegible] him. I thanked him but I [illegible] was entirely unexpected [illegible] answer without consulting [illegible] at that time, as I have be[illegible] at the executive mansion in [illegible] of Gen. Grant's unofficial [illegible] also engaged on my "His[illegible]." I went direct to the [illegible] the suggestion had been [illegible] already told me that he [illegible] appoint me to one of the [illegible] but he preferred not [illegible] he had thought as I was [illegible] of Motley, it might be pleas[illegible] with him and learn something [illegible] in advance, as well as obtain [illegible] into English society. [illegible] pass the summer in Europe [illegible] I chose, and resume my [illegible] White house. I was also told that [illegible] offered the position of assist[illegible] would be promoted to that of [illegible] soon as I had familiarized my[illegible]. Of this last arrangement [illegible] informed. I accepted the [illegible]

[illegible]'S POLICY.

[illegible] minister sailed he submitted [illegible] to the state department [illegible] in part drawn up by Mr. [illegible] proposed as the draft or basis [illegible] as envoy to England. [illegible] was written in a spirit and tone [illegible] highly offensive to Eng[illegible] unacceptable to Mr. Fish [illegible] both of whom had conceived [illegible] policy looking to an adjust[illegible] with England that might [illegible] both nations. Mr. Gladstone [illegible] power at the head of a lib[illegible] including such friends of the [illegible] and the Duke of Ar[illegible] administration thought [illegible] with these without as[illegible] attitude. The "memoir" [illegible] presented was therefore re[illegible]

[illegible] was very indignant. As [illegible] committee on foreign [illegible] himself entitled to dictate [illegible] the foreign policy of the gov[illegible] certainly be able to thwart [illegible] unusual degree. He had [illegible] and personal friend [illegible] of state, and Mr. Fish [illegible] a point to meet [illegible] to preserve kindly relations [illegible] was intolerant in temper [illegible] and conceited in [illegible] in manner. Mr. [illegible] was stubborn, and pos[illegible] as Sumner's; he [illegible] though always ready to ac[illegible] or subordinates, was [illegible] maintaining his own. Never[illegible] of old friendship and be[illegible] political and interna[illegible], he was far from un[illegible] at this crisis. Gen. Grant [illegible] He had been used to finding [illegible] and others deferential; [illegible] was not as yet at fault, Sum[illegible] Grant at the least surprised [illegible] conversation, before Motley [illegible] that if his wishes could [illegible] he would tell Motley to resign. [illegible] a right to dictate to the sub[illegible] state department almost pro[illegible] on the spot, and was received [illegible] did not encourage Sumner to [illegible] the threat. The defined in[illegible] Motley were not submitted to [illegible] were sent to the minister in [illegible] before he sailed. He first read [illegible]

[illegible] OF HARMONY.

[illegible] same steamer with Mr. Mot[illegible] before we sailed I asked the [illegible] any particular or personal [illegible]. I said I should be known [illegible] from his side, and doubtless [illegible] to reflect his views, and I [illegible] tone in conversation [illegible] me to assume. He re[illegible] I particularly wish you to [illegible] for a harmonious adjust[illegible] with England. I do [illegible] with that country and [illegible] prevent one. The two na[illegible] friends, and one object of my [illegible] to secure such a friendship. I [illegible] intend to dispute the right [illegible] to acknowledge the belliger[illegible]. Say this in conversation [illegible] opportunities to say that you [illegible] and that I authorize [illegible]." During the voyage I [illegible] to Mr. Motley, for I [illegible] anything disloyal or even [illegible] he at once desired me [illegible] subject in England. He [illegible] him greatly if I [illegible] political matters at all, or to [illegible] the president. I was [illegible] revoking the order of [illegible] attributed it to the extraor[illegible] of Mr. Motley. He had [illegible] a sort of petty [illegible] had intended to [illegible] I left Washington [illegible] sister, Mr. Motley, Mr. Fish and Mr. Sumner to meet the president, who had consented to come, but Motley made it a point that I should not give the party. He said it would be unbecoming in me as secretary of legation to invite the president to meet the British minister. He did not feel that he could invite the head of the state, and he did not wish his subordinate to do so.

MOTLEY DISOBEYED ORDERS.

Mr. Motley did not show me his instructions on his arrival, nor did he even say one word to me of his intercourse with the foreign office on any of the points in dispute with the United States; but I had, of course, access to the archives of the legation and thus saw his instructions and read the account of Motley's first interview with Lord Clarendon, the minister for foreign affairs. I had not known of his difference with the state department in America, but I said at once to Mr. Moran, the first secretary of legation, that the minister would be removed. He had disobeyed his orders, and I knew that Gen. Grant would not condone disobedience in a subordinate. Moran agreed with me as to the disobedience. Motley had said far more than he had been ordered to say. He had been charged to do everything to cultivate friendly relations, to express a desire on the part of the new government to maintain the amicable feeling, and he had instead recited the wrongs that England had inflicted, and done this in a menacing and almost offensive tone which only the good temper of the British government prevented it from resenting on the spot. Moran and I talked over the matter. I was greatly grieved, for I was attached to Motley and wanted to see him succeed; but I could not go to my superior and tell him that he was disobedient. He had not invited my suggestions, and I did not feel authorized to approach him on the subject. I felt all the more delicate because he knew so well my relations with Gen. Grant.

But I wrote at once to the president and told him that I thought he might be able to change Mr. Motley's course. I said the minister was very susceptible to praise; that he seemed to consider himself Mr. Sumner's minister rather than that of the government, but that that came perhaps from an excess of gratitude because he thought he owed his appointment to Sumner; and if he could be made to feel more pleasantly toward the administration it might have an influence on his susceptible nature. I recited some things he had said and done which I thought the president would approve, and I urged him to write me a letter which I could show Motley commending these acts. General Grant at once complied with this suggestion.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANGER.

But when the dispatch arrived in Washington reporting the interview with Lord Clarendon, the result that I had predicted to Moran occurred. The president at first insisted on the immediate recall of the disobedient minister. Mr. Fish was equally enraged and even indignant at the extraordinary action of the envoy, but he was less peremptory. He persuaded the president not to take the step of removing his most important diplomatic subordinate in the first months of the administration; and showed the general how the necessity might be avoided. Mr. Motley was informed that he had transcended his instructions and that the further negotiation of the subject would be conducted in the United States and not at London. He was also directed to notify the British government that the views he had presented were disapproved by his superiors. This, it was supposed, would induce Mr. Motley to resign, but he swallowed his humble pie and made the declaration required to Lord Clarendon. He could not, however, bring himself to utter the words in person, and therefore wrote them, which saved him a part of his mortification, but left the record in the archives of the foreign office of England.

I was inexpressibly pained at this situation, for I was fond of Motley, as every one was who was thrown much with him. I knew how his proud spirit must have been stung, and I thought I knew how I could have saved him some of his suffering; but he did not offer me his confidence, and I could not intrude. About this time, only four months after my arrival in England, Gen. Rawlins died. He had in his possession a number of important papers relating to Gen. Grant which only he or I could arrange, as we were the only two who had made the matters to which they referred our study. It was very desirable that these papers should not fall into other hands, and I telegraphed at once to the president that unless he forbade I should return to America. This was in accordance with his permission to me when I left. I received no refusal and made ready to start, writing, however, to the president in advance, and requesting him to explain to the secretary of state the reasons for my return, and relieve me from the appearance of disrespect in not applying to him for my leave.

A MESSAGE OF SUBMISSION.

When I found I was to return I talked again with Moran about our chief. I was anxious to do the minister a service, and thought if I could carry a submissive message to Washington I might save him further humiliation and perhaps the loss of his place. Finally I determined to say something as delicately as possible to the ladies of his family. I told them that from my knowledge of General Grant I was sure he was displeased and that I believed it all important for Mr. Motley to change his course; but that I did not venture to approach him on the subject which he had never broached to me. They at once begged me to speak to him frankly, assuring me that he would not be offended. I did so, and he took my interposition in the best possible spirit, admitting at once that he might have erred at the start, but declaring his intention now to carry out the wishes of the government, even if they were contrary to his own. He implored me to make this fully known to the president and Mr. Fish, and to inform them of the result; and thanked me cordially for my interposition.

When I returned to America I found the head of the government extremely displeased, and my messages did not have the full effect desired. The explanations were insufficient. I therefore wrote to Mr. Motley and advised him to send me a letter which I might show to the president and Mr. Fish, repeating in the strongest words that he could use the verbal messages he had sent through me. This he did promptly, and thanked me for the suggestion.

I read this letter to the president and the secretary of state, and they seemed to feel that there was now some probability that the instructions would be obeyed; but they determined to risk nothing, and the further discussion of the points at issue was not resumed in London. Even this was not sufficient, high strung as Motley was, to induce him to resign; for he was fond of the accessories, etiquette and precedence attached to his place. Yet he was, in small things as well as great, utterly lacking in the diplomatic character. Lord Houghton once said of him that he was an historian, not a diplomatist; he was used to meting out praise and blame to governments and could not understand that he was to take orders from them. This soon became evident.

A FURTHER DISCOURTESY.

A month or two after my return I resigned my post of assistant secretary at London, and resumed my duties at the White house. When this was decided upon the president said to me: "Badeau, I wish you would write to Mr. Motley and say I would like him to nominate as your successor Mr. Nicholas Fish, the son of the secretary of state. Mr. Fish does not know of this, and might feel delicate about appointing or asking me to appoint his son. I wish to surprise him, as Mr. Motley will have the chance to gratify both me and the secretary of state." I wrote of course promptly to the minister, but he declined to comply with the president's wish. He had another man whom he preferred for the place, and whom he had promised to nominate if I resigned. He had indeed already sent an informal request, which probably crossed my letter on the ocean. But Mr. Motley at the best could only nominate; it was for the president to appoint, and the statement to any friend that he could not redeem his pledge would surely have released him. But he insisted so far as he could on his nomination, and refused to oblige the two persons on earth who were not able to oblige him. I do not know that Mr. Fish ever knew of this circumstance. Gen. Grant enjoined secrecy on me at the time, and I never spoke of it to Mr. Fish or his family. It may be that they will first learn the facts when they read these lines.

But the president was extremely angry; he looked upon the refusal as another piece of insubordination, as a proof that Motley was determined to do as he pleased, and not as the president pleased; more than this, he regarded it, after all that had occurred, as a personal discourtesy and defiance. Mr. Motley's friend was not appointed, so that he lost what he wanted as well as the regard of the president. A day or two after the letter arrived Grant asked his cabinet if any one of them had a man they wanted to send to London in my stead. The place had not been known to be vacant, and at first no name was mentioned; but after awhile Mr. Creswell, the postmaster-general, suggested Mr. E. R. Nadal, and that gentleman, who was utterly unknown to Motley, received the appointment. Young Mr. Fish, at General Grant's suggestion, was sent as secretary to Berlin, where the minister was less recalcitrant.

DEFERENCE TO THE ARISTOCRACY.

During the winter nothing further was done about Motley; but General Grant received from various sources reports in regard to the minister's social treatment of Americans which displeased him. I fancy the stories were exaggerated, but it was said that Motley ignored his compatriots, and that his deference for the aristocracy was so extreme that he disliked to bring democrats into contact with them.

In May I returned to London, this time as consul-general, and on the day I left Washington I dined with the president. He went to the door of the White house to bid me good-bye, and talked a long while in the lower halls. Then and there he told me that he meant to remove Mr. Motley. This was on the 15th of May, nearly two months before the formal note on the Santo Domingo matter. He said he was persuaded that the minister was un-American in spirit and not a fitting representative of democracy. He charged me not to disclose his intention to any human being, and declared he had not said so much even to Mrs. Grant, or to any one whatever, except the secretary of state. He even said he should like to make me minister to England, but I replied at once that he ought not to think of the appointment. I was not sufficiently prominent before the country, and the nomination would be regarded as favoritism and injure him. He promised, however, to write me fully on public affairs letters which I might show and which would indicate his confidence in me; and he kept his word.

As soon as I arrived in London, Motley asked me how the president felt toward him, and I had great difficulty in replying without betraying the president's confidence. Motley was so amiable to me personally that I felt more than sorry for him; he enjoyed his social opportunities so keenly, and in all social matters he so adorned his position that I should have been glad to see him remain. I told him he ought to do everything in his power to cultivate American society; to invite Americans to his house, to make himself liked by them. He took my advice after a fashion; had Saturday afternoons at once for Americans and made a Fourth of July party for them. But it did no good, for he asked no English to meet them, and the Americans felt themselves excluded from the society to which their minister was admitted as their representative. I also urged Motley if he wished to please the president, to make much of the representatives of the Central and South American Republics. I thought if he would form a democratic coterie and put himself at the head of it in London society, it would make him more of a power, enhance the consequence of the republicans, and be an advantage to himself at home. He invited the republican ministers a little, but his heart was not with them. He preferred ambassadors and royal and aristocratic connections in every way. Still he asked me to write to the president what he was doing, and I complied.

THE OFFENSE NOT CONDONED.

But it was of no avail. In July he read in the newspapers rumors of his recall, and of the appointment of Mr. Frelinghuysen in his place. He was greatly shocked, and I was myself surprised, for I had thought from the delay that the president's feelings might have been mitigated. But Grant did not often condone. The crisis finally came.

Motley was living in Lord Yarborough's house, in Arlington street, one of the most sumptuous in London; he was entertaining sovereigns, his halls were filled with Titians and Murillos and Van Dykes. I recollect a dinner just before he fell at which Disraeli, the Duke of Devonshire, the Rothschilds, and thirty or forty others of the highest rank in London were present, and the grace and urbanity with which he received and arranged the splendid company were remarked by all. He held no memorandum in his hand, but stood in the center of his long table gleaming with silver and lights, and pointed to each aristocratic guest where he should sit and whom he should place beside him. His handsome, intellectual face was lighted up with pleasure and distinction, and he felt himself at home.

Poor man! The next day his post was required of him. He was requested to resign, and, unfortunately for his dignity, refused. The treasury office act was then in force, under which Stanton had held on in spite of Johnson, and Motley availed himself of it now. After Frelinghuysen declined the place, it was offered to Masters, of Indiana, who was also unable to accept it, but Motley remained against the wishes of his own government, of course discredited both in society and at court, with no business whatever intrusted to him, presenting the unprecedented spectacle of a representative of a country which did not wish him to represent it, a diplomatist defying instead of supporting his government; a gentleman retaining his position in a service that sought to dismiss him. He even complained in society of his treatment and thus injured his country instead of benefiting it. It was supposed in English society that he had been displeased because of his preferences for England, whereas the fact was directly the contrary.

MOTLEY EXPELLED FROM HIS POSITION.

Finally as the time approached when congress would meet, when the government could report its action, the first secretary, Mr. Moran was directed to assume charge of legation; and as Mr. Motley still refused to resign, he subjected himself to the indignity which the administration had sought to save him; he was expelled.

He never recovered from the effect of all this on his health and spirits. He remained a short while in England, visiting his numerous friends, who strove in every way to soften the bitterness of the situation, though I never met one who approved his course in holding office after he had been requested to resign. Some of them thought from what he told them that he had been harshly treated, but they all admitted the right of a government to select its own minister. I saw him occasionally, but our intercourse was of course painful. We reminded each other too much of the past. He soon went to Holland, where the queen offered him a villa in which he wrote his volume of John of Barneveld. Then he returned to England and went about a little in the world, but his strength and vivacity were gone. To have been repudiated and dismissed by his own government was a blow from which his proud spirit could not recover. In 1873 he had a neuralgic or epileptic fit, from which he rallied for a while. Then his wife died of a cruel and lingering malady. This crushed him more completely still, and in the spring of 1877 he passed away suddenly at the end. Two days before the end Gen. Grant arrived in England, and I was told by an intimate and mutual friend that when Motley was informed of the extraordinary reception of the ex-president he replied: "I am glad of it; Grant is a great man and a representative American."

The first Sunday that Gen. Grant spent in London he was invited to a service at Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley preached the sermon, and spoke tenderly of the loss to literature and to English society of the graceful and eloquent historian, who had been his intimate friend, and then turned in the same discourse to offer welcome to that other American who had been general and president in the country which Motley had represented in England.

ADAM BADEAU.

Short Letters.

Chambers' Journal.

Sibbald, the editor of "The Chronicles of Scottish Poetry," resided in London for three or four years, during which his friends in Scotland were ignorant, not only of his movements but even of his address. In the long run his brother, a Leith merchant, contrived to get a letter conveyed to him, the object of which was to inquire into his circumstances and to ask where he lived. His reply ran as follows: "Dear Brother: I live in So-ho, and my business is so-so. Yours, James Sibbald." Concise and to the point was the curious letter sent by a farmer to a schoolmaster as an excuse for his son's absence from school: "Cepatomtogoatatrin." This meant "kep' at 'ome to go a-taterin', (gathering potatoes). A Canadian freshman once wrote home to his father: "Dear Papa: I want a little change." The fond parent replied by the next post: "Dear Charlie: Just wait for it. Time brings change to everyone."

NEW YORK LETTERS.

Journalists in Congress at Present and in the Past.

Men who Get Large Salaries—A New Monopoly in the Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil —Current Gossip.

[Special Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Among the delegation from New York in congress this winter will be several journalists, a fact that recalls some reminiscences of newspaper men who have figured among the national legislators of the republic. Amos J. Cummings, for example, will take his seat as a congressman, and his record will be watched with interest. He is one of the most brilliant writers on the American press. He was born in New York state forty-six years ago; his father was a clergyman, and at one time the editor of a religious journal. He has set type in nearly every state in the Union. He joined the Walker expedition to Nicaragua in 1857, was captured and only secured his release through the interposition of the American minister to Mexico. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey volunteers, and was officially gazetted for gallantry at the second battle of Fredericksburg. Returning to New York, he became a compositor on the *Tribune*, but in 1864 took part in a printers' strike. Some months later Sidney Howard Gay, then managing editor of the paper, asked the veteran foreman, "Tom" Rooker, to suggest some bright printer who could act as exchange editor of the paper. Mr. Cummings had been an exceptionally rapid and correct compositor, and his natural bent toward journalism now led him rapidly forward in the newspaper world. He became the exchange editor, then the editor of the *Weekly Tribune*, and was successively night, city and political editor. He joined the staff of the *Sun* in 1868, and has been connected with that journal ever since. He is a very graphic descriptive writer and has done notable work for the *Sun*. He was twice president of the New York Press club. Another old writer for the same paper, Truman A. Merriman, has been twice elected to congress, and, by the way, still another member of that staff, Joseph Hendrix, was appointed postmaster of Brooklyn by President Cleveland.

The first printer or editor ever elected to congress from New York city was Horace Greeley, who was elected to fill an unexpired term and took his seat December 4, 1848. With Mr. Greeley's early history most persons are familiar, but it is not so generally known, however, that as a friendless youth in New York he was so poor that he was almost reduced to starvation. Neither is it generally known that the elder Bennett once proposed to Mr. Greeley that they should form a copartnership for the publication of a newspaper, and that Mr. Greeley declined to do so. Another printer, David B. Mellish, came to New York from his native state of Maine, became a stenographer, then a court official and then a congressman. He ended his days, however, in an insane asylum. Then there was Anson Herrick, known as "Deacon" Herrick, from the sepulchral gravity of his features and manners. He came from Maine to the metropolis and established the Sunday *Atlas*, which was for many years an influential and prosperous journal. He was elected to congress in 1863, and does not appear to have made any mark any more than "Ben" Wood, of the *News*, whose legislative achievements during several terms were limited to winning fortunes in draw poker on a single hand.

James Brooks was another New York editor who was elected to congress. Like a number of men who have won distinction in New York, he came from Maine. He was far more influential than any other New York editor ever elected to congress, with the exception of Mr. Greeley, and had a much longer experience in congress than the founder of the *Tribune*. He was never on very good terms with Mr. Greeley. They belonged in early days to the same party but to different wings. He was elected in 1849 and served many terms. At the time of his retirement he was one of the oldest members of the house. He was one of the first correspondents sent to Washington. He came to New York in 1836 and established the *Evening Express*, which for thirty years was a marvel of "make up." It is said that Sam Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, amused himself, during the most of a night spent in Ludlow street jail on a charge of libel brought, I believe, by Jim Fisk, in endeavoring to solve this Delphic mystery and retired a beaten man. Merged with another paper, it has within a few years become a prosperous journal. Mr. James Brooks apparently believed, with a certain Frenchman, that "only a fool never changes his mind." In the course of his long public career he made a complete somersault in his political views. He was successively an anti-slavery whig, a pro-slavery whig, a native American or "know nothing," a democrat and a champion of the Irish and Germans, whom in earlier years he had vehemently opposed. His death was hastened by the charge that he had been a beneficiary of the Credit Mobilier schemers, whose poisonous touch was political annihilation to other distinguished figures in public life, who compelled Schuyler Colfax to withdraw from the Olympian game of national politics amid the stony silence or the loud hissing of the amphitheatre that had once shouted with applause. It is fair to Mr. Brooks's memory to say that he always denied the charge that he had ever benefited by the Credit Mobilier conspiracy.

Six printers have been elected to congress from New York within the last forty years, five of whom also won distinction as journalists. One became a distinguished general and minister to Spain. It was Daniel E. Sickles. His career has been the most varied, the most picturesque and the most interesting of all. His father was a lawyer, but sent his son to a printer's office to learn the trade, and he served his time. During his apprenticeship it is said he equaled the exploit of the hero of Edward Everett Hale's story, "The Man who Stole a Meeting-House," by making away with an entire printing office. Two persons had become involved in a litigation respecting the printing establishment in which young Sickles was employed, and he took sides warmly with one of the contestants. One Saturday night the office was locked up as usual, but on Monday morning it was found that all which constitutes a printing establishment had disappeared. The affair was involved in complete mystery. Cases do not commonly disappear through keyholes, nor can presses be carried down four flights of stairs by a young stripling of 20, which was then Sickles's age. Nothing was learned as to the whereabouts of the property for years. The rightful owner, however, was observed to assume a pleased expression whenever the matter was mentioned, and after the statute of limitations became applicable to the case Sickles made no concealment of his exploit. Soon after completing his printer's apprenticeship he began the study of law, and won success, not only as a lawyer but as a politician. He was elected to congress in 1857. He was making a good reputation, and was regarded as one of the most promising of politicians, when one morning in 1859 Washington was shocked by the news that Daniel E. Sickles had shot Philip Barton Key for the betrayal of his wife. Mrs. Sickles was a woman of many personal attractions, and was the daughter of a well known Italian singing professor of New York named Bagioli. Congressman Sickles was tried and acquitted. It was in this trial that James T. Brady first developed the theory, now often urged in similar cases, that his client at the time of the tragedy was temporarily insane. The jury was composed of men who in like circumstances would have done precisely as Sickles had done, and therefore there was no difficulty in securing his acquittal. He returned to New York and resumed the practice of the law with marked success. When the war broke out he entered the army as a brigadier-general and subsequently was promoted to the rank of major-general. He was wounded several times, and at Gettysburg lost a leg. This necessitated his retiring from the army in the last year of the war. President Johnson appointed him minister to Spain. There his talent for political intrigue was revealed in so startling a light that the royal family became alarmed; his popular manners, handsome presence, insinuating address and courtier-like finesse—a hand of iron in a glove of velvet—made him a dangerous man, and his recall was urgently requested by the panic-stricken Bourbons on a tottering throne which the redoubtable Daniel would himself have ascended if it had been among human possibilities. On his return to New York he outwitted Gould and Fisk, partly by force and partly by finesse, in some suits respecting the Erie railroad.

Gen. Sickles now lives in New York very quietly on his ample fortune. He became reunited to his recreant wife and this lost him many friends who urged that if her delinquency was worth killing a man for the woman should not have been forgiven. She is now dead and his second wife is a beautiful and charming lady. Some years ago it happened that as Gen. Sickles sat in a proscenium box at a theater a son of Philip Barton Key sat in the front row of the orchestra stalls, but neither seemed aware of the other's presence. It was a strange touch in the drama of real life; one man with the poignant memory of a father's terrible end and the other a battle-worn but still handsome veteran of the war, of high rank, distinguished in war and in politics and with hosts of friends, but with the memory of a tragedy that had made men shudder as they pressed his hand. The mimic stage that night had no situation half so strange.

OSCAR WILLOUGHBY RIGGS.

PERSONAL AND CLUB GOSSIP.

There is no truth in the report that a consolidation is contemplated of the Lotos and New York clubs, with a view to taking the brownstone mansion of the Union club in the event of that organization's taking the Stewart marble mansion on Fifth avenue, which is soon to be sold.

The reports in the daily papers did not give an account of a scene at the Stanley dinner last Saturday evening at the Lotos club between the president, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and one of the orators of the evening, Col. Richard Lathers, who is well known throughout the country as a prominent free trade advocate. Col. Lathers, after speaking of Stanley's work, animadverted to free trade and denounced its opponents, whereupon Mr. Reid charged the democratic postmaster-general, Mr. Vilas, with the obstructions complained of by his not obeying the laws passed by congress. There was a prospect of a lively discussion, which would have pleased the boys, but Col. Lathers did not respond. In ante-bellum days an explanation would have been demanded.

Kyrle Bellew, who wears his hair in curls and affects to be a juvenile Irving, has become the pet of the Lambs, which was originally founded as a mutual admiration society by the late H. J. Montague. As the leading man of Wallack's Bellew has become as great a favorite with the ladies as any of his predecessors. He promenades in a lackadaisical way that suggests that Gilbert might have had him in his eye when he drew one of the three young men in "Patience."

Gen. Sherman makes the Union League his headquarters when in town. The veteran, wrinkled and knotty, is animated in his conversation and energetic in his movements, and had rather talk on any subject than about the war, which is the one generally proposed to him. He is always to be seen in the avenue windows watching the promenade of youth and beauty on pleasant afternoons.

All club men are wondering who the New York club man can be who is reported to have been detected in the Savage in London at cheating at cards. Since the introduction of poker in the London clubs last year by the American guests the game has become quite a favorite there. Several Americans are reported to have won large sums from the English students of the game so popular in this country.

Bronson Howard, the dramatist, is a frequenter of the Lotos and Authors clubs. He is a quiet, modest, studious little man, baldish, with short, graying hair on the sides of a well-formed head, with a face indicating thought and geniality, gold-rimmed eyeglasses constantly worn, giving him a decidedly literary appearance. Always studiously keeping in the background, his presence is not at all familiar, though his name leads the American dramatic list.

The Thirteen club claim that there has never been a death within the first year of the sitting of the thirteen to dinner, and that the late President Arthur was the first death in their ranks, now numbering 500.

JOHN D'ARME.

A NEW MONOPOLY.

An industry which is daily gaining prominence, not alone in the South, but all over the continent, is the manufacture of cotton seed oil. Up to a very recent date cotton seed was nearly all waste, and the principal use it was put to was as a fertilizer. Now, however, numerous mills for its manufacture have been built all over the cotton-growing states, and upward of 600,000 tons of the seed are annually made into oil, oil cake and lint. The average yearly cotton crop of the United States amounts to about 7,000,000 bales. As each bale gives half a ton of seed, the total production is 3,500,000 tons. Each ton of seed gives forty gallons of oil, 750 pounds of oil cake and thirty pounds of lint. The value of these products is about $17 50 at the mill, while the total cost of production is $14 50. The uses to which the oil is put are increasing every day. It is in almost universal use in the South, having taken the place of lard; the sardine industry of Maine uses it altogether, to the exclusion of olive oil, and even 75 per cent. of the so-called salad oil used in this country is nothing but cotton seed oil which has been exported to Europe and imported again under the name of olive oil. Immense quantities of the oil are used by lard refiners, and even the lowest grades bring high prices at the soap factories. The oil cake is used as fodder for cattle, and the residue of the oil and cake, cotton seed meal, is, when mixed with phosphate rock, one of the best fertilizers known.

It is anything but strange, with all the uses to which the products of the cotton seed are put, and the profits derived from its manufacture, that a competition should have sprung up among the mills. The number of cotton mills increased so much in a comparatively short time that prices were forced down far below the cost of production. The only remedy for this was co-operation, and accordingly many mills combined under one management and created new and improved facilities for the disposal of their products. This proved to be the foundation of one of the largest and most successful enterprises in the history of commerce, the American Cotton Oil Trust.

This trust was formed with a view to combining all the principal mills, lowering the price of the raw material to a reasonable figure, and increasing the quantity and value of the cotton seed products. It took time to accomplish this, but the men interested in the scheme were shrewd, far-sighted business men, who knew what they were doing and how to do it. The trust was formed, and new mills kept joining the combination until now over 90 per cent. of all the cotton mills in the South are controlled by the trust. When the managers of an outside mill expressed a desire to join the trust, the mill was appraised and certificates to the amount of its value were issued. These certificates have a face value of $100, but were exchanged for mill property at a price agreed upon. As the trust now controls about all the cotton mills it requires, and as the certificates cannot be issued for anything but actual mill property, the amount now outstanding, some $35,000,000, will not be increased.

Although but a comparatively short time in existence, the Cotton Seed Oil Trust has done a great deal of good. It has not only improved the quality and value of the products of the seed, but has benefited the planter besides, even while paying less for the seed than formerly. This has been done by getting rid of the middlemen. The middleman formerly enjoyed a monopoly of the purchase of the cotton seed from the planters, paying them the lowest possible price for it, sometimes not more than $3 a ton. He would then sell it to the mills for an average price of about $9 a ton, pocketing, of course, the difference. The trust is putting a stop to the trade of the middlemen by establishing its own purchasing agencies all through the cotton territory. The planters benefit by selling direct to the trust, which gets the seed much cheaper from them than from the middlemen, although it pays now a higher price for it than the planters formerly received.

As to the improvement in the quantity and quality of the products of cotton seed oil, the trust has purchased sole control of a patent process for extracting the oil and removing the lint, which increases the value of the products of a ton of seed about 50 per cent.

The methods of the Cotton Seed Oil Trust have been subjected to much unfavorable comment from the organs of the Southern press. It has been accused, among other things, of falsely using the name of the Standard Oil company as its backer. It has been stated that the trust is endeavoring, by means of combination, oppression and watered stock, to control the entire cotton seed industry of the South, and that even now the difference between the actual value of its property and its capitalization is $25,000,000. The interest on this amount, it is claimed, can only be made out of the planters, and the trust proposes to make it by reducing the price of cotton seed one-half. When a mill enters the combination it is appraised and certificates issued for from two to four times its actual value, and any opposition mill is met in its own territory and the price of cotton seed bid up so high as to bankrupt the new concern.

Such statements could only be made by those who either knew nothing about the subject or who intended to purposely misrepresent it. It is quite true that the trust is a combination, but it is a combination for mutual protection, not for oppression. As to over-capitalization, the trust has actual property to show for every dollar of its capital. It is true that in some few cases more was paid for a mill than its individual value would amount to, but once working harmoniously with the other mills it would be worth the price asked. The $35,000,000 of certificates constitute a first and only lien on the property of the trust. There is not, nor can there be, any mortgage or other lien on the property, so that the holders of the certificates are under no liability whatever, as the trust can incur no debts. The increased profits which must naturally result from the operation under a management of so many mills should be a sufficient guarantee of the value of the certificates, even ignoring the fact that all the mills, working separately and in competition, were able to pay dividends. The middleman is at the bottom of all this antagonism to the trust. Like Othello, "his occupation's gone," but he doesn't like to give up without a struggle. As for the cotton planter, he sells his seed to the trust, receives more for it than he ever did before, and receives it in cash instead of supplies in which the middleman, usually a country storekeeper, paid him formerly.

The certificates of the American Cotton Oil Trust are extensively dealt in at the New York stock exchange. When they were first placed on the market, less than a year ago, they were quoted at about 20. At the time of writing they are in active demand at about 61, with prospects of going much higher. The management of the trust is now centered in New York, and those identified with it claim that a dividend of 10 per cent. will be declared by July next, which marks the close of the trust's fiscal year.

RIGOLO.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

Miss Fortescue, who has been playing a quietly successful engagement at the Lyceum theater, is not a brilliant actress. She failed in Gilbert's "Gretchen," but she has been nobly supported in a social way by a fashionable clique who have feted her and packed her private boxes. During her season here the Lyceum theater has been the swell house. Dress coats and even opera cloaks have been the rule. Paran Stevens, the dowager regnant, set the example, and she pulled the whole train of her set after her into the Lyceum. Fortescue has had the entree of the fashionable houses, and has been seen on the avenue in the carts of some of the wealthiest parvenues. There is no accounting for this favoritism. The actress is an intelligent, rather comely, slightly faded and by no means brilliant woman. She has not been accepted by the public or the critics as a genius, but she has had all the patronage that a set, large, powerful and exclusive, can confer.

At a supper given to her the other night she made a little speech, and I believe it has been published double leaded in all the society journals. She was immediately interviewed again by the enterprising press, and two brilliant remarks of hers have sunk deep into the breasts of the New Yorkers. She said we didn't have circulating libraries enough and our street pavements were bad.

The late Sam Colville, theatrical manager, started out through the rural districts of England, a few years ago, to gather up some fresh rural beauties for one of his shows that was going to America, and he came across a ravishingly beautiful barmaid somewhere down in Yorkshire. She was at the tap. He made a bid for her immediately.

"Law, measter," she said, "I bean't no good, anyhow, at play actin'."

Sam is said to have patted her on the back and replied:

"My girl, in six months from to-day I'll have the New York reporters asking you what you think of our form of government. You've got dramatic genius in your eyebrows."

The latest dramatic novelty is the "Cyclone," at the Madison-square garden. Ordinary, and even extraordinary, theatric cyclones have hitherto been illusions on the stage. Trees were bent down by wires and jointed houses fell to pieces as if struck by the wind. Real wind has now been used, and it naturally creates a breeze. Four enormous ventilating fans have been secured that make about 60,000 revolutions in a minute. They are worked by a fifty-horse power engine. The consequence is the audience have to hold their hats on.

At the first rehearsal, when Rocky Bear was inadvertently blown into Madison park and the ushers clung frightened to the arena posts with their coat tails fluttering like starry banners, the manager, with a deep sigh, remarked, "Thank heaven, that works all right. Now I can take a rest."

This blowing machine has drawn all the managers in town. Mr. Morrissey, the inventor of the Abbott kiss, came all the way from St. Louis to see it. Mr. Coppleston, who was blown over to this country from England in advance of Henry Barrett, has written a puff of it in which he says it "supplies a long felt want" and even Henry George and Bob Ingersoll have had drawings made of it. On all hands it is pronounced a great theatrical *desideratum*.

NYM CRINKLE.

MEN WHO GET LARGE SALARIES.

In this capital of big salaries the general impression is that the men who receive the largest sums do very little work in return. This view is doubtless shared by the office boys and valets, who see themselves doing ten times as much physical labor as their employers, and draw socialistic conclusions from the comparison. The truth is that while all these well-paid officials get their salaries mainly for the exercise of their judgment, some are natural hard and worrisome workers, and some treat the worries of their places as indifferently as a duck's back takes water. If Jay Gould got any salary at all I should say that he earned it the most easily of any man in town. He is the personification of easy going, and never loses his temper or his head. He treats his head through the medium of his stomach by living very plainly; in fact, he commits no excesses in any direction except money making. He has himself under perfect control. He is as methodical as a machine; goes to bed at such an hour, gets up at such an hour, and spends just so many hours at his office. Naturally, everybody who works with him or for him likes him. But neither as president of the Manhattan Elevated nor of the Gould system does he take any salary. If he gets his $5 for each attendance at a meeting of the Western Union directory, it is because the money is sent to him.

The man who earns $20,000 the hardest of any man I know is a celebrated tea taster down town. To-day you see him and he looks like any other man, but if you meet him in a month hence he will strike you as extraordinary. His hat will then appear to be four sizes to small and to be perched on his head like a marking pot on a barrel. This is said to be because he has been poisoned by his business, and the lower part of his face and head have swelled out of all proportion to his crown and his hat. He only washes his tongue with tea and then spits it out, but in the course of doing this a thousand times a day for several weeks the strong drug does its work and then he has to lie off for a few weeks and shrink his head ready to begin again.

I don't know now H. B. Hyde, of the Equitable Life, or Mr. McCurdy, of the New York Life, earn their $85,000 a year apiece. They get "extras," I think, that bring their salaries much higher. But I always had the idea that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher earned his $20,000 with a great deal of friction, and that the best paid editor in town, Mr. David M. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, took his $15,000 a year very complacently. Theodore Thomas probably made $100,000 last year, and will duplicate it this year. He gets $30,000 for fifteen weeks as leader of the American opera. But he is forever high-strung, excited and in trouble, and salaries come hard with him.

JULIAN RALPH.

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A CHEAP GIFT.

The Unexplained Mystery of the Bestowing of Advice.

Young Mothers Perfectly Deluged with this Unsought Commodity—Their Feelings not Wholly of Unmixed Gratitude.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

One of the unexplained mysteries of daily living is the readiness with which people bestow advice. The position of the monitor is delicate, even when it is forced upon one. The request for counsel usually solicits a confirmation of a decision already formed. It is rarely that the petitioner comes with an unprejudiced mind and a full intention to follow the course laid out for him, and the mentor is apt to get himself into trouble if he expresses his own ideas too strongly. The diplomat recognizes this weakness and is careful to learn the trend of his questioner's inclination and to make his counsel agree with this.

With gratuitous advice this is doubly and trebly true. The ingratitude that is said to be one of the crying sins of the age is manifested more clearly in nothing than in this. The too generous bestowers of warning and suggestions receive little thanks for their pains. Rebuffs do not deter them from the exercise, but seem rather to have the opposite effect, as though they would testify their cheerful readiness to persevere in what they are pleased to deem their duty in the face of all obstacles.

LITERARY WORK.

There was probably never yet any one engaged in literary work who was not besieged by unasked suggestions of plots for his stories and topics for his essays, usually so utterly infeasible as to be ridiculous to the unfortunate recipient. An instance of this was given by a prominent novelist, the writer of a book which made a tremendous hit, and was for a time the talk of every one. While it was running through one edition after another the author was honored by a visit from a worthy uncle, the pastor of a country church, himself one of the most prosy and prolix of writers, whose effusions rendered heavier the dull pages of a denominational religious paper. Up in his parsonage among the hills he had heard of the fame of his young relative, and had forthwith proceeded to sketch out a series of Bible narratives which the novelist was to put into a "taking" form for the use of the Sunday schools. He devoted a whole evening to the exposition of his plan, indicating the proper method of treating different points and suggesting touches here and there that would render the tale more attractive. Having delivered himself of his mission he returned to his quiet parish with the firm conviction that by his aid the young author had been put in the way of improving his style and broadening his reputation.

YOUNG MOTHERS.

No other class, however, is so deluged with unsought advice as young mothers. Every elder sister or brother, aunt or uncle, who has ever had any remote connection with a baby feels herself fully capable of giving useful information and of bestowing adverse criticism. Mothers who have themselves undergone this penance are sometimes chary of counsel, useful though it might be, but the unmarried and childless usually shine in this department. The right of a mother to take the risk of imperiling her child's life, if she thinks best, without interference from indifferent sources has never been acknowledged with sufficient clearness, while the privilege of offering suggestion and rebuke is claimed by even the passing stranger. One mother, traveling in the cars with a delicate little one whom she keeps muffled to avoid the draught and cinders from an open window, is coolly informed by a stranger in front of her that she is entirely wrong to bundle up the child in that style, and proceeds to enforce the counsel by raising the sash adjoining her own seat and admitting a fresh current of air upon the already croupy infant. Another mother, when half wild with anxiety over her sick baby, is told by a well-disposed old lady that illness is not surprising when the poor little creature's stomach is systematically overloaded. A more generous adviser volunteers her opinion that nothing is the matter with her baby except that it is half starved. A pert girl of 16 tells a young matron that she has no idea of how to hold a child, while a spinster of 30 accuses the mother of hard-heartedness for insisting upon regular habits of eating and sleeping for the little one. It is not marvellous that the feeling which actuates the victims of these instructions should not be of unmixed gratitude.

INEXPENSIVE LIBERALITY.

But this liberality in things that cost the givers nothing does not stop with advice. Moved by the same spirit are those who are certain that the recital of their personal experiences must be of absorbing interest to those whom they may honor with their confidence. Firm in this persuasion, they inflict upon friends and acquaintances accounts of their individual tastes and peculiarities, expecting their auditors to be suitably impressed by the phenomenal character of these. Finally histories, sentimental episodes and the like are also forthcoming. Mortifying as it may be to own that mankind is sufficiently selfish not to be entranced by minute descriptions of the feelings, idiosyncrasies and adventures of others, it is nevertheless wise to take the fact into consideration if one would avoid the reputation of an egotistical nuisance. The witty definition of a bore, "A man who talks so much about himself that he gives you no chance to talk about yourself," embodies a truth that if universally appreciated would do much for the reform of conversation.

EASY TO PROMISE.

The man who is most generous verbally is not invariably the most prompt to make good his words by deeds. An easy method of discharging an obligation is by the assertion that some day it will be remembered worthily. Lip thanks and offers of service are plenty, more abundant than substantial rewards.

A young man settling in a country town was welcomed cordially by a family to whom he bore letters of introduction. He was given the freedom of the house, urged to come and go as though it were his own home, made a regular member of the party at the Sunday and holiday dinners, and once when seriously ill carried there and tenderly nursed. The youth's professions of gratitude were boundless. With tears in his eyes and a breaking voice, he begged his kind hostess to call upon him if there was ever any way in which he could, in a measure, repay her goodness. He was undoubtedly grateful, but yet when there was illness in the family of his entertainers at a time when he was much occupied by business and social engagements he let the days slip by without going to inquire if he could be of any service. Recalling such cases, one may be pardoned for placing slight reliance upon offers of help or profuse words of thanks. Like unsought advice, confidence, compassion and sentiment, they belong to the band of unappreciated gifts.

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

Worse than the Spoils Doctrine.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Mr. Cleveland has gone farther in display of partisan tyranny than any avowed advocate of the spoils doctrine ever went. The Jacksonian school would have removed Mr. Stone, it is true, long ago; but they would not have made any charges against him. They would have admitted that he was an excellent official. They would have recognized his perfect right as an American citizen to have and to express political opinions, in public as well as in private. But they would have frankly confessed to wanting his lucrative office for the recompense of some faithful democratic worker. Mr. Cleveland, on the contrary, assumes that the appointing power vested in him by the constitution, to be responsibly and gravely used for the public welfare, justifies him in exercising an inquisitorial political censorship over all men holding United States offices, and in removing every man, no matter how well he does his official work, who ventures to utter opinions which, if they should prevail, would not redound to the president's advantage in the future.

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D. D. Shindler.		W. U. West,

The announcement of a competitive drill between the Seattle Rifles and G Co., O. S. M., of Portland, served to call together fully 2000 spectators at the Mechanics' pavilion last night. There was a good sprinkling of militiamen in uniform, the Grand Army of the Republic was represented to a man, and nearly one-third of the audience were ladies. The contesting companies, under escort of K company, arrived promptly at 8 o'clock and were drawn up in line, side by side. Owing to the non-arrival of the judges from Vancouver, an hour's wait occurred, and the pavilion not being warmed, visitors, in the absence of something to attract attention, were anything but comfortable. A detail of twenty men from K company did duty as guard, and members of G company acted as ushers. The Dodsworth band, under leadership of Mr. Ralph Hoyt, were stationed in the west gallery and their excellent music served to relieve the tedium of waiting. A few minutes after nine, Major Burke, Lieut. McClernand and Lieut. Cabell, the officers chosen by Col. DeRussy to act as judges, arrived. The Rifles "won the toss" and elected to drill first.

At 9:10 G company marched from the floor to the gallery and the Rifles who were in place rest, were called to an attention, and marched backwards to the gallery posts. Here they went into place rest, and Capt. Green ordered "collars off," and off came every collar and cuff, which the men hung on the floor. The *lingerie* was gathered up by one of the substitutes and the business of the evening began. The men had become chilled while standing awaiting the judge's arrival, and they were warmed up by marching in column of fours, double time. They wheeled beautifully and kept the alignment very well indeed. Then the column wheeled into an almost perfect line. In the right and left oblique, the work seemed well-nigh perfect. Throughout the school of the company, the Rifles showed themselves admirably desciplined. Every evolution was greeted with generous applause. The loadings and firings were excellent.

Then followed the bayonet drill, then another double-quick. Arms were then inspected. In leaving the floor the Rifles formed into fours left, double time, which was changed to left oblique, and then forward—a brilliant evolution, which evoked a volley of cheers. Capt. Green is an admirable commanding officer, and handled his men so as to call forth the most favorable comment from experienced military men. A general criticism upon the work of the rifles is that their marching and their manual of arms are a trifle too quick, and that the finale of many movements lacked a trifle in precision.

"Our boys have no easy work ahead of them to win this drill," was the general comment when the Rifles left the floor; but when G company came in five minutes later in column of fours and marched around three or four times to a steady, manly step, their friends gained confidence. They began with the bayonet drill, and seemed a little "rattled." This drill they have given before somewhat better. In the school of the company, G company seemed just a shade better than the visitors, while in the platoon movements and wheelings they were several shades better. The home company, the first time they attempted left wheel when marching in line, failed signally to keep a perfect alignment, and it may be said that this evolution by both companies was done bad, as compared with the general excellence of all the other work.

The drill was far better throughout than spectators had been hoping for, and when G company left the floor the audience impatiently awaited the decision of the judges.

THE JUDGES' AWARD.

G Co. was drawn up in line, K Co. on the right and the Rifles on the left, to receive the decision of the judges. At 11:30 these officers returned to the floor and announced that G Co. had won the drill, their score being 75.13 to the Rifles' 66.10. The announcement was received with great applause.

Mr. C. M. Idleman then stepped forward, and in a neat speech, reported elsewhere, presented Capt. Farrar, on behalf of G Co., with a handsome sword. Capt. Farrar, on behalf of his company, presented the Rifles with a magnificent floral piece. Three cheers were given by the Rifles for their victorious opponents, and a like compliment was returned by the victors.

Following is a summary of points scored:

G Company	Figure of Merit	Decision of Judges
1. School of the Company— Part First—Evolutions of the line and column of fours	[illegible]	[illegible]
Part Second—Platoon movements	20	11.20
2. Inspection	10	7.13
3. Manual of arms	10	8.50
4. Loading and firing, standing	10	8.11
5. Bayonet exercise, by [illegible] double movements	10	[illegible]
Totals	100	75.13

Rifles	Figure of Merit	Decision of Judges
1. School of the Company— Part First—Evolutions of the line and column of fours	[illegible]	[illegible]
Part Second—Platoon movements	20	[illegible]
2. Inspection	10	[illegible]
3. Manual of arms	10	[illegible]
4. Loading and firing, standing	10	[illegible]
5. Bayonet exercise, [illegible] double movements	10	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	66.10

It should be stated that points were marked according to U. S. army rules, and each company omitted certain evolutions required by them. Those omitted was marked 0, else both companies would have been much nearer 100.

NOTES.

Captain Farrar, shake!

The drill will give the militia of Portland a big boom.

Cannot K Company get up a drill squad to beat G Company?

Last night's receipts were about $1000, which amount, less expenses, goes into G Co.'s treasury.

It was remarked by more than one veteran that Capt. Farrar's control over his men was simply perfect.

We are the Rifles of Seattle,
Great in peace and tried in battle;
We have heard the mob's hoarse cry,
We have looked Death in the eye.

You have beaten us at drilling,
Yet to try again we're willing,
Never at the first defeat
Shall the Rifle boys retreat.

We're the Rifles of Seattle,
And we want another [illegible]

It was announced that the drill would begin at a quarter past 8 o'clock, and the audience and the contesting companies were promptly on hand. The judges, however, failed to appear, occasioning a weary delay of an hour, during which time the troops were compelled to stand under orders. Capt. Beebe, of K Co., explained to the audience that the judges were delayed by the non-arrival of the Vancouver boat (as he believed at the time), but the truth, which developed later, was that they were enjoying an elaborate dinner at the Esmond hotel. The delay was without excuse, a rudeness discreditable to the military gentlemen and to the young men who, on behalf of G company, gave the dinner. It was explained that there was a misunderstanding of orders as to time, but it is very remarkable that of the thousands who attended the drill, the judges and the entertaining committee alone misunderstood. But if the judges did really misunderstand, certainly the entertainers knew that they were keeping two thousand people waiting while they lingered over their cigars and coffee.

We are company G, if you please;
Our colors we fling to the breeze.
  At a ball or a drill,
  The ladies we thrill,
Oh, fighting with our boys agrees.

Said Bayard to Minister West,
"You'd better regard my request;
  Or trouble there'll be
  And Company G
Of Portland will lower your crest."

When Mexico got on her ear,
Our people had never a fear.
  Of Company G
  They thought, and you see,
They knew that no danger was near.

If war should enshroud this fair land,
We'll march to the front at command,
  And if given a show,
  Though many fall low,
We'll prove that G boys have the "sand."

EVASIONS OF LAW.

SUMMERVILLE, Union County, Dec. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Since "Fair Play" has probably put a quietus upon the prohibition question, for the present, would it not be in order to consider the usury question, in its present state of usefulness, while the brother is given a rest?

In this part of the state money is loaned at from 12 to 18 per cent. with mortgage or personal security, in spite of, or rather in evasion of the law. And notwithstanding its penalties there is no appreciable increase of the school fund by profits from that source.

So long as the usury law exists it should be rigidly enforced if that were possible. Eight and 10 per cent. are high enough rates of interest to pay, but men are placed by circumstances where they are willing to pay much higher rates, and they will give note and security for $118, payable in one year, receiving therefor $100 cash. Or more likely, the interest is paid in advance, just as they will pay on a year's time $118 for a horse which they could buy for $100 cash up; and they feel just as much in honor bound to pay in the former case as in the latter. And since there are plenty of honest men in need of money who do not feel forbidden to give, though perhaps forbidden to receive, more than lawful interest, the money is loaned and when due is paid without coming to the knowledge of the courts, and in such cases, of course, the law is nil.

It is believed that if money were placed on the market with no limit by law to what might be paid for the use of it, just as the law fixes no limit to the price of a cow, a bushel of wheat, or a pair of boots, the present high rates of interest would attract money from places where the rate is much lower, until enough would be brought into the state to materially reduce the private rates, and perhaps the lawful rates some.

Unless the law shall provide some other means of enforcing the provisions or penalties of the usury statutes there seems to be no probability of its being obeyed. And this, and the game laws, and prohibition laws, and all others that are not effective, or with which a large portion of the people are not in sympathy, tend to increase a disregard for law in general, and ought not to exist.

How would it do for the coming legislature to repeal that part of the law that limits the rate of interest by special contract, and let interest, like the price of bacon, lumber, dry goods, groceries, labor, house hire, and nearly everything else, adjust itself to meet the contingencies of demand and supply?

W. B. HINDMAN.

CURRENT REMARKS.

Grover Cleveland is gradually becoming a democrat—on the installment plan, as it were.—Cleveland Leader.

It will soon be as much as a woman's reputation is worth to marry one of the British nobility.—San Francisco Post.

The president is very fond of boiled cabbage. This looks as if Jeffersonian simplicity were coming to a head.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Cleveland does not wish to see himself as others see him, but prefers that others should see him as he sees himself.—New York Tribune.

If congress will kindly remember that it is not a presidential candidate factory the people will take it as a Christmas gift.—New York Sun.

"Doc" Wilson claims Mr. Moen as his father. If such a relationship exists we do not wonder that Moen paid so roundly to conceal it.—New York Graphic.

For labor's good, labor and anarchy would better not try to hunt in couples. Honest labor cannot afford to be found in bad company.—Detroit Tribune.

It is some consolation to know that in the Colin Campbell case there was at least one servant girl that was decent among all the parties to the disgusting scandal.—Galveston News.

Cutting, as a lecturer breathing war, is not well received in the South. In fact, that part of the country got enough of war several years ago to last it for some years to come.—Dallas News.

Miss Cleveland's new poem is entitled "The Dilemma of the Nineteenth Century." Perhaps her brother may have given her some points about his experience in trying to please the mugwumps and the Jacksonian democrats at the same time.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

The confession is extorted from the mugwump Springfield *Republican* that, in his action in the Benton and Stone cases, the president has been "wabbling from a position where he had driven his own stakes, and apologizing for one of the worst features of the spoils system."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

PRESS PITH.

Society Note.—A young colored lady wants work by the day or week.—Times Advertisement.

A father may succeed in cutting off his son without a cent, but he can't cut off the lawyers.—Kansas City Journal.

Nobody could blame the millionaires nowadays if they made it an object to die without a cent.—Philadelphia Times.

There are three ways to fight slander: Laugh it off, fight it down, or keep quiet. It's a toss up to choose the wisest course.—Philadelphia Call.

If congress will kindly remember that it is not a presidential candidate factory, the people will take it as a Christmas gift.—Philadelphia Times.

This being the grandest nation on earth, as well as one of the most powerless against foreign invasion, it might be well to scatter some of that surplus on the waters.—Detroit Tribune.

The sheep is a mighty useful animal; his body is good for meat, his wool for clothes, and his skin is manufactured into doeskin, dogskin, buckskin and even kid gloves.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Circumstantial evidence: "Uncle Ben, how can you tell that your hands are dirty—they're so black, you know?" "Ha he! wot a chile yo' is! Yo' see, honey, the water gits riley."—Harper's Bazar.

A MUGWUMP WAIL.

New York Evening Post.

If the president be still in doubt about the effect of his Stone-Benton letters, he has only to read the comments thereon of those democratic newspapers which have hitherto opposed, ridiculed and vilified him. There is not one of them which is not rejoicing over what they consider a breach of the pledges to which he undoubtedly owed his election. There is not a base, time-serving, corrupt politician in the democratic party to-day who has not been made happier by these letters and who is not open and ostentatious in his chuckling. Every enemy Mr. Cleveland has made by what is best in his career, both as governor and president, is to-day ready to forgive him and cleave to him. The spectacle is a melancholy one and deserves prayerful consideration by somebody.

New York Times.

The extracts from District-Attorney Benton's speeches are not only accepted as authentic by the organs of the spoilsmen in the democratic party, but they are evidently very much relished. * * * If Mr. Cleveland should, after due investigation, dismiss from the service enough of the men who have been running the machinery of their party and violating the civil service law and rules to convince the remainder that they must abstain from such misconduct, he would find himself sustained by a public sentiment that the spoils politicians would not dare to defy and could not deceive. If he does not do this he will find that public opinion will become at first puzzled, then suspicious, and finally either indifferent or hostile. From such consequences no number of politicians can save him.

All male residents of the provinces over 18 years of age, with the exception of clergymen, are required to pay a revenue tax of $3 per capita.

"GENESIS AND GEOLOGY."

A Reply to Mr. West's Article last Sunday on this Topic.

Did Pharaoh's Daughter Make a Mistake When she Rescued the Babe Moses from the Bulrushes of the Nile?

[Written for The Sunday Oregonian.]

In the very readable article in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, of December 5, Mr. West complains that my criticism was written with no kindly purpose to reconcile the Mosaic account of creation with science. I am no reconciler, and, to be frank, have never had much liking for Moses since reading, when a small boy, of his commanding the slaughter of those thousands of little Midianitish boys and their mothers. I have never been fully reconciled to Moses since. I have even been wicked enough to think that Miss Pharaoh made a mistake in rescuing him from the bulrushes; that if, when she went down to the Nile to go in swimming, she had known what was in store for her family and people, of blood and darkness, hail stones and murrain, frogs and lice, and other dispensations of providence, she would have restrained her benevolent impulses and fed the weeping Moses to the crocodiles. But if I did want to defend Moses I should rejoice that scientific criticism has proved that the Pentateuch was not written by Moses, nor until generations after he was dead. If the Pentateuch was really written by Moses, and hence is largely autobiographical, it is safe to say that no other man ever furnished himself with so bad a character.

MOSES'S MISTAKES.

Mr. West assures us that "the proclamation of the mistakes of Moses are as old as the century." If he will consult history he will find that it is as old as the claim of infallibility. The mistakes of Moses have been proclaimed wherever and whenever people of critical acumen could proclaim them without losing their heads. The arguments by which the "Mosaic account" was kept from being questioned for long ages were the thumb-screw, the iron boot, the pincers, the fagot, the gallows, and various other arguments which are not recognized by Whately, Mill and the most recent writers on logic. That this account stood through the dark ages along with astrology, demonology, witchcraft, saint and relic worship, etc., is not demonstrative evidence that it is true. As the founder of the Chicago *Times* once said: "One hour's test of reason and facts is more crucial than a thousand years of superstition and ignorance."

But how and in what sense has it stood even among the more intelligent of its defenders? Mr. Gladstone, in his "Proem to Genesis," complains that Professor Huxley is disposed to criticise it as if it *professed* to be true. He says:

> He [Huxley] holds the writer [Moses] responsible for scientific precision; I look for nothing of the kind, but assign to him a statement general, which admits exceptions; popular, which aims mainly at producing moral impressions; summary, which cannot but be open to more or less criticism of detail. He thinks it is a lecture. I think it is a sermon."

A MYTH.

That is as good a definition of a myth as even a world-renowned rhetorician like Gladstone could make. Surely he could not claim much less than that and claim anything. Mr. West assures us that "to the honest inquirer there is no conflict between science and the bible." We might say that so far as the bible has been dealt with in a straightforward way there has been nothing but conflict. We have not the slightest wish to question the motives of any one. We admire the humility and modesty which claims all the honesty for its side. People can always have a good certificate of character when they write it out themselves. I proved all I claimed to prove in regard to the meaning of *yakin*. Mr. West has proved his position equally well. When, as he says, it becomes "the prerogative of human intelligence to expand and contract the obvious significance" of the Genesical account, and when it is so difficult to find the obvious meaning that Dr. Manning thinks "Huxley is inexcusably reckless in assuming that he knows precisely what the Hebrew view, as he calls it, was," it is no wonder that the reconciler is extremely hard to follow.

You cannot tell, to see his track,
If going south or coming back.

But how, out of a book so flexible, ambiguous and uncertain in regard to this world, are we to obtain certain information about the next?

SPECULATIVE GEOLOGY.

Mr. West wants me to "quit prating" about tertiary times and go down to "archean times" and find some conglomerates and imagine a glacier extending over the whole world for countless ages, and find some rocks composed largely of the shells of oceanic animals, and imagine it fell from the sky. If he calls that speculative geology, all that he claims relative to its uncertainty must be conceded, and it is as irrelevant as it is uncertain.

What Prof. Vail was trying to establish was that there were successive cataclysms destructive of all life; that plants and animals of a high organization made their appearance suddenly, and hence there must have been new creations. I cited facts which proved the contrary, facts which are recognized by all paleontologists, and which Mr. West cannot deny. Hence he wished me to "quit prating" about these and follow him out into the vague, the vast, the indeterminate, where I would be sure to be as hopelessly lost as he is.

Mr. West says: "The cretaceous beds of chalk are made up of microscopic organisms strikingly similar to those found in dust showers and could not have been derived from terrestrial beds."

THE CHALK BEDS.

How can we escape the inevitable conclusion of Prof. Vail, that the chalk beds and their organisms were derived from cosmic space?

Here is the answer from Huxley's address on "Paleontology and Evolution:"

"The very remarkable results which have been brought to light by the dredging operations which have been carried on with such remarkable success by the expeditions sent out by our own and the American and Swedish governments, under the supervision of able naturalists, have a bearing in that direction. These investigations have demonstrated the existence, at great depths in the ocean, of living animals, in some cases identical with, in others similar to those which are found fossilized in the white chalk. The Globigerinae, Cyatholiths and Dicoliths are absolutely identical with those in the chalk. These are identical or closely analagous species of sponges, Echinoderms and Brachiopods."

The best place to find anything is to look where it is, especially if it is small. No wonder Prof. Vail did not find the habitat of these animals when he was gazing vacantly into the sky for what was in the bottom of the ocean; and that is but a small specimen of the mistake of his whole theory. Besides the cretaceous beds of America are not chalk. There have been taken out of them reptiles forty feet long. Are they "strikingly similar to those found in dust showers?" They would be just as likely to grow in "cosmic space" as Globigerinae and other oceanic animals. These cretaceous beds also contain immense deposits of lignite coal.

THE GENESIS OF THE HORSE.

Mr. West quotes this extract from the American encyclopedia: "No instance has ever been established of one species being succeeded after many generations by another even of the same genesis or family. In the immense collections of fossil remains, which have been most carefully studied, no evidence of transmutation has been found."

That statement must have been made a long time ago in order to have contained even the semblage of truth, to say nothing of being "strikingly similar." There is not the least difficulty in refuting such statements only that it takes more space to correct a misstatement than it does to make it. Joseph LeConte, professor of geology and natural history in the University of California, gives this brief synopsis of the "genesis of the horse:"

In conclusion, it will be instructive to run out one of these branches and show in more detail the genesis of one of the extreme forms. For this purpose we select the horse, because it has been accurately traced by Huxley and Marsh. About thirty-five or forty species of this animal, ranging from the earliest eocene to the quarternary, are known in the United States. The steps of the evolution may therefore be clearly traced. In the lowest beds of the eocene basin of Green river is found the earliest known animal, which is clearly referable to the horse family, viz: the recently described Eohippus of Marsh. This animal had three toes on the hind foot and four perfect serviceable toes on the fore foot; but in addition on the fore foot an imperfect fifth metacarpal (splint) and possibly a corresponding rudimentary fifth toe (thumb) like a dew-claw. Also the two bones of the leg and fore-arm were yet entirely distinct. This animal was no larger than a fox. Next in the middle eocene came the Orohippus of Marsh, an animal of the same size, and having similar structure, except that the rudimentary thumb or dew-claw is dropped, leaving only four toes on the fore-foot. Next came, in the lower miocene, the Miohippus of the United States, nearly the ally of the Anchitherе of Europe, more horse-like than the preceding. The rudimentary fourth splint is almost gone, and the middle hoof has become larger; nevertheless the two side hoofs are still serviceable. The two bones of the leg have also become united, though still quite distinct. This animal was about the size of a sheep. Next came, in the upper miocene and lower Pliocene, the protohippus of the United States, but allied to the Hipparion of Europe, an animal still more horse-like than the preceding, both in structure and size. Every remnant of the first splint is gone, the middle hoof has become still larger and the two side hoofs smaller and shorter and are no longer serviceable, except in marshy ground. It was about the size of an ass. Next comes in the pliocene, the Pliohippus, almost the complete horse. The hoofs are reduced to one, but the splint on the two sides remain to attest the line of descent. It differs from the true horse in the skull, shape of the hoof, the less length of the molars, and some other less important details. Last comes in the quarternary, the modern horse—Equis. The hoof becomes rounder, the splints are shorter, the molars longer, the second bones of the leg more rudimentary and the evolutionary change is complete." (Elements of Geology, page 54.)

NEGATIVE EVIDENCE WORTHLESS.

The statement quoted from the American Encyclopedia might have been true when it was made, but there is not the slightest semblance of truth in it now. It is simply an illustration of Darwin's statement that "negative evidence is worthless as experience has so often shown." It is a specimen of making positive inferences from a very large amount of nothing—of determining what you know by what you don't know.

Evolution is an observed fact. Each individual animal and plant is an evolution. We know of nothing but what came to be what it is by a series of transmutations and changes. What is the meaning of rudimentary organs like the useless rudimentary toes of our domestic cattle except that they refer us back to ancestors in whose structure they were complete and useful? The skeletons of many of these ancestors have been found. On the theory of creation why should a bird be made like the Apteryx, with minute rudimentary wings, which are entirely useless? Why should beetles be made with rudimentary wings, under wing covers which are soldered down? Why should the fish in dark caves be made with rudimentary eyes which are skinned over? Why should the boa-constrictor have a pelvis and rudimentary hind limbs under its skin, which constitute a deformity and are in its way? Why should the embryo calf have incisor teeth, which are absorbed and disappear before it is born? Why should man have rudimentary muscles, corresponding to those with which other animals wag their ears? Paleontological history shows that all these rudimentary organs came by inheritance; that organs are developed by use and become rudimentary and disappear by disuse. Life on this planet is a continuous whole, and not a succession of jumps or miraculous interferences.

THE RECORD OF NATURE.

The successive strata of the earth's crust may be compared to the leaves of a book, and the organic remains are the writing. The mere geologist, who pays no attention to paleontology, is like a person examining a book who does not know how to read. It is an old record, and many an inscription has been effaced and many chapters torn out; but, unlike the "Mosaic account," it is not a compilation, a transcription or a translation. We have the original record, written by Nature herself, and the record was made at the time. Nor is it philosophical, when a page or chapter is missing, to assume that it never was written; or, when we come for the first time to Globigerina or Plesiosurus to imagine that they had no ancestry on this world, but fell directly from the sky. Skyology or geology are not departments of the same science, and one must needs go back beyond the primordial "Monad" which flourished in "pre-archeic times" to find the "missing link." D. P.

MILWAUKEE, Or., Dec. 8.

CITY PULPITS.

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M.

Swedish meeting will be held in Congregational church, corner of Fourteenth and E streets, 3 P. M., by Hjalmar Anderson, evangelist.

St. John's Presbyterian church, M and Sixteenth streets—Rev. R. W. Hill, D. D., acting pastor; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:45 A. M.

Quarterly meeting services of Hall-street M. E. church 11 A. M. Sunday. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Harrington, of Salem, followed by sacrament of Lord's supper.

Advent Christian Mission, 92 Sixth street near Stark. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Everybody is cordially invited to come and worship with us.

The First Spiritual society of Portland, Oregon, will meet at Red Men's hall, third floor, corner Second and Salmon streets, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

Unitarian church—Corner Yamhill and Seventh streets, Rev. T. L. Eliot minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The evening sermon is appropriate to the Advent season—"The call of Moses."

St. Stephen's Episcopal chapel, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets.—Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 A. M. with celebration and at 4 P. M. Sunday school meets at 10. Seats free.

First Presbyterian church, corner Third and Washington streets—Sabbath-school at 9:45. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. E. W. Garner, D. D., of Astoria. Communion after the morning sermon.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Rev. R. B. Dillworth. Sabbath school at 12:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

First Congregational church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets, Rev. T. E. Clapp, pastor.—Morning service at 11. Bible school at 12:30. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Evangelistic praise service at 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. hall, corner First and Salmon. Young men's Bible class from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M. Rev. R. B. Dillworth will deliver a special address to young men at 4 o'clock in the hall. Subject—"Liberty." All are cordially invited.

Mariners' church, corner Third and D streets—Bethel services. The Rev. R. Gilpin, chaplain, will (D. V.) preach every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7:30. All are affectionately invited.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets. Wm. R. Stevenson, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. It is expected that Rev. Joseph Buchanan, of Steubenville, Ohio, will preach. A cordial invitation to all.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church, B street between Ninth and Tenth streets. Rev. John W. Skans, pastor—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. and Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesday evening, 7:15, prayer meeting. All welcome.

Grace M. E. church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets, Rev. E. W. Caswell, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning theme: "Wings." Evening: "Heaven." Sunday school at 12:15 P. M.; prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30; seats free; ushers in attendance.

First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets. Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "Enthusiasm for Jesus." Evening subject, "Satan and the Savior"—ninth in "Sermons From the Street." Baptism in the evening. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. These services are open to the public; all are welcome; strangers are invited.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

The First Spiritualist and Literary society of East Portland will have a lecture at 3 o'clock, Sunday, December 12th, at Buckman's block, corner of Fourth and G streets.

Methodist Episcopal church, corner I and Ninth streets; Rev. I. D. Driver, pastor—Regular services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school meets at 12:30 o'clock. All are welcome.

First Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets—Rev. J. W. Daniels will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., as usual. Sabbath school meets at 12:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

Mizpah chapel, Tibbitt's addition, Rev. D. O. Ghormley, pastor—Regular services at 3:45 P. M.; Sabbath school at 2:45 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers and friends invited.

St. David's Episcopal church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7 o'clock as usual. Friday evening services at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school meets at 9:45 A. M.

Zion Evangelical church, Stephens' addition, Rev. C. C. Poling, pastor.—Services as usual at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school meets at 10 A. M. Weekly meetings as usual. Strangers made welcome to all these services.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormley, pastor—Services as usual at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers and friends invited.

STREET BOY ARTISANS.

Working out a Novel Idea in Industrial Education.

Old Style of Trade School—Its Defects—The Fee System—No Chance for the Very Poor—Revising the System.

[Written for The Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Before the recent convention of the Knights of Labor at Richmond General Master Workman Powderly expressed the hope that the future workingman would get an education while learning his trade, or learn his trade while getting an education. Curiously enough, almost immediately thereafter, that is to say, last week, the New York board of education decided to introduce manual training into the public schools and is now considering how best this may be done. Now it is comparatively an easy matter to establish trade schools, but it is by no means easy, as the experience with trades schools all over the world has demonstrated, to obtain from them more than a minimum of good to a maximum of harm. Mr. Powderly has often publicly deplored the fact that all workingmen differed in the quality and quantity of the work they turned out, and that this disparity of capability would ever prove a bone of contention between employer and employe, because of the objection of the former to pay the quick and the slow, the capable and the incapable alike. Now, in the trade school, time out of mind, the young have been compelled to select a trade ere yet their natural inclinations and abilities were sufficiently developed to enable them to intelligently do so. The boy whose father is a carpenter elects to follow the same calling, and he who has been accustomed to watch the mural decorator at work settles himself down to learn the decorator's art. As a result we see men struggling through life as poor carpenters who would have earned a competence and perhaps fame as decorators, and others toiling as inferior decorators who would have made successful carpenters. Recognizing this serious defect in the organization of the trade school system of the world, a few wealthy philanthropists some years ago established the "School of Little Workingmen," where no particular trade and yet all should be taught. The scheme was kept quiet, perhaps because its projectors, though certain of its advantages over the old system, were not sure that it could be successfully developed. It was started with a dozen girls and boys in apartments over a plumber's shop in Broadway, corner of Forty-fourth street, and now occupies a handsome building specially constructed for it in Fifty-fourth street just east of Sixth avenue, where nearly 500 little men and women take in mathematics and brass finishing, grammar and drawing, as if the one and the other were but complement and component parts.

A SCHOOL FOR THE POOR.

As said before, it has been the policy of the projectors to do their work quietly, perhaps because conscious of the benefit they were bestowing on their fellows. They wanted neither the applause of the press nor the reward of public recognition.

There is no other school like this on either side of the ocean, and when its distinguishing and perhaps most important feature is described the reader will scarcely fail of surprise that the idea was not practically carried out long since. The ordinary trade school is filled with the children of honest and intelligent workingmen; children who are well fed and clothed and brought up in kindness; but in the Little Workingmen's school the contrary is the case. From basement to garret it is filled with the children of the vagrant and the outcast, with the progeny of vice and even crime; with children, indeed, who might reasonably be expected, because of their surroundings and associations, to enter by easy stages into the life of the criminal and the idler.

Did you ever study the street boy or "gutter snipe," as we call him in New York? If you have you will admit that he is wanting neither in intelligence nor acuteness. Listen to him chaff the truckman who drives him off from his cart. If the man has any peculiarities of dress or expression or manner that boy will have instantly observed it, and is by no means slow or timid in mentioning it. He is an acute observer. He speaks quickly and to the point, and whilst his language is coarse it conveys his meaning in the fewest possible words, often containing a refinement of sarcasm that would make the fortune of the ordinary humorist. The ill-treatment he receives at home, if he have one, and his life on the streets have blunted his sensibilities but quickened rather than impaired his perception. But though he is acute he is not docile, and it has been said of him that he can neither find the path to honest industry nor take it when it is pointed out by others. The general idea of the community is that the place for such boys is either the house of correction or the reformatory, and notwithstanding the fact that these lads have never yet been permanently corrected in the one nor reformed in the other, the system is continued and the street gamin, with only an inclination to vice, goes up to the reformatory, associates with fellows still more hardened and returns with an unwritten diploma of vice of the first degree. Now the proprietors of the Little Workingmen's school started with the determination to do something for these boys.

CREATING INTELLIGENCE.

They found themselves surrounded by schools for good children and those properly cared for, whilst none but the correctionary authorities were attending to these outcasts, and this attention was productive of more harm than good. They asserted that when the young were intelligent, docility would follow kindly treatment, and thrusting aside the claim of Herbert Spencer that the children of the vicious and the mendicant inherit their propensities and proclivities, they stoutly maintained on the contrary that all children, regardless of ancestry, are naturally good; that viciousness in children is a product primarily of their surroundings and the influences that hedge them about; that children, however favored by nature, may be rendered vicious by ill-treatment and want, and those already schooled in depravity can be turned, because of the natural inclination of childhood into the paths of rectitude. The school has now been in operation some six years, and it is already apparent to the careful observer that its projectors have as good as proved the truth of their theories. Lads, who six years ago divided their time between the public streets and the reformatories may now be seen at the work benches or in the classrooms of this institution, taking an interest in study that is rarely seen in the public school, and doing work in wood, clay, plaster and metal that could scarcely be found fault with if from the hands of the indentured artisan.

As said before, no particular trade is taught. The children are tried at all the principal trades and permitted to devote themselves to the class of work they seem best fitted for by nature or that in which they make the most progress. One lad likes to use the saw, chisel and plane, whilst another evinces a dislike to and makes little progress in such employment and is entirely at home when modelling, drawing or designing, etc.

THE EXCELLENT METHOD.

The method of teaching the ordinary branches is too altogether different from that obtaining in other schools, in geography and history, for example, the dry and tedious system of beginning at the beginning of everything and working gradually and cumbersomely forward is not in vogue. It is reversed. A lad's interest is excited in some recent occurrence, and with this as a starting point he is led backward and sidewise, if you will, until a whole chain of geographical points or historical eras is made up from a series of links. As an example, suppose we talk to a class of boys about the statue of liberty in New York harbor. They already know something about it, and, if properly led on, will be curious to know something more. Then they are told that it comes from France, is the work of a French sculptor, why it was given, the French republic, republics in France, how they started, the Franco-Prussian war, its causes, Napoleon III, Louis Phillipe, Bonaparte and so on. In this way the history and geography of a country are worked in side by side in an interesting way.

When I went up to the school the other morning, the superintendent, Mr. Bamberger, sent for a boy of the highest class, and asked me to question him as to his work and studies. This lad, now 11 years old, was, when he first came, six years ago, the most unpromising member of the school. He wore a heavy, stupid look, answered sullenly and kept his eyes down. He was at once dirty, stupid and insolent. A physician who was called in, after examining him, decided that he was not of sound mind. He proved to be mistaken. The boy had been ill-treated from infancy. That was all that ailed him. He was washed, clothed and treated kindly, and in a short time he developed intellectual powers of more than ordinary promise. To-day he is one of the brightest boys in the school, and from what I saw of him, I will venture to say that few boys in either public or private schools hereabout have a clearer knowledge of the ordinary studies, whilst his work in drawing and designing in plaster and metal would be no discredit to the full-fledged artisan.

FRANKLIN NORTH.

REAL ESTATE.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Co., real estate agents:

There are evidences that Portland is likely to become a city of some importance. One of them is the late purchase by the city of the Portland Water Co.'s system of works. Every city should own its water supplies. Its needs in case of conflagrations, in the flushing of sewers and sprinkling streets alone warrant this assertion, that the price agreed to be paid is far below their cost, is manifest. We think it was wise on the part of the water company to make the sale, and equally wise on the part of the committee of fifteen to make the purchase. A conflict between the two would have involved the breaking up of almost every street and sidewalk in the city in laying new mains and making new connections. It might have been disastrous to the Portland Water company. It would certainly have entailed upon property owners expenses, which, in the aggregate, would have amounted to an enormous sum. A private corporation will collect as good interest as it can on its outlay. Can it afford to work for bare interest? Or can it borrow money at as low rate of interest as a corporate city? However, as the fools are not yet all dead, we expect to hear the transaction stigmatized by the application of such terms as jobbery, corruption and fraud. We are, nevertheless, confident that not only will the supply of water for public uses be unlimited, but that an early reduction of from one-third to one-half of present water rates will speedily ensue.

The transactions of the past week were sixty-one, amounting to $82,089 55, from which $2000 is to be deducted on account of amounts stated in bonds for deeds above prices agreed to be paid. The corresponding week of last year showed twenty-one deeds and the amount $16,168 50. Albina leads the business of the week, the city follows, but East Portland proportionately makes a much stronger showing.

Following is list of deeds recorded:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6.

L. F. Grover and wife to T. H. Crawford, lots 1, 2, blk 78, Carter	$ 1,200 00
Sellwood Real Estate Co. to Orpha H. Cross, lots 6, 7, blk 24, lot 6, blk 75, Sellwood	205 00
L. F. Grover and wife to Minnie McKean, part blk 79, Carter	1,700 00
Carrie Blakely and husband to Louis Ehlers, lots 7, 8, blk 6, Hanson, E. P	1 00

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

William and Agnes Reid to C. J. McDougall, ½ blk 70, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and lots 3, 4, S. W. ½ lots 5, 6, blk 73, lot 3, blk 59, 1-6 blks 38, 23, Albina	1 00
V. B. DeLashmutt and wife to Elizabeth Sharkey, lots 3, 5, 6, blk 15, Irving Add., E. P	1,500 00
Same to E. J. Sharkey, lot 4, blk 15, Irving Add	300 00
Laura B. Hodgkinson to J. Bingham, lot 18, blk 265, Couch	1,500 00
B. H. Bowman to Aurora W. Bowman, 150 33-50 acres, secs 33, 34, 1 N, 3 E and secs 3, 4, 1 S, 1 E	1 00
F. L. Roberts and wife to Melvina Hunter, north ½ lot 9, blk 15, Irving, E P	500 00
W. B. Madden and wife to C. P. Mendenhall, lot 2, blk 6, Kenworthy, E. P	1 00
J. Kenworthy and wife to Mrs. C. P. Mendenhall, same	550 00
Same to L. S. H. Wiley, lots 7, 8, blk 177, Park Add., E. P	1,200 00
Mary Noble to J. A. & E. Buchtel, lots 1, 2, blk 47, Caruthers	1 00

BOND FOR DEED.

V. B. DeLashmutt and wife to Mary Cameron, lot 6, blk 1, Subdiv. Riverview Add., Albina	200 00
Same to same, lots 4, 11, blk 4, Subdiv. Riverview Add., Albina	450 00
Same to same, lot 9, blk 1, Subdiv. Riverview Add., Albina	200 00
Same to same, lots 8, 9, 10, blk 3, Subdiv. Riverview Add., Albina	800 00
Same to Williams & Bayer, lots 1 to 7, blk 2, Subdiv. Riverview Add., Albina	1,500 00

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

James Pirie to John Hosin, lot 6, blk 27, Multnomah tract	200 00
Abrams & Knox to Samuel Parker, lot 11, blk 10, Multnomah county	150 00
Callie Charlton to Wm. Phillips, lot 5, blk 321, E. P	700 00
S. V. & M. M. Fuller to Phil. Jenkins, part of lots 2, 3, blk 135, Couch	500 00
Aloys Harold to Thomas Ellenrieder, frac of lot B in blk 6, Cole, E. P	150 00
A. J. Young to Penumbra Kelly, ½ lots 7, 8, blk 2, Kenworthy, E. P	250 00
W. H. Foster and wife to Albina Water Co., und ½ of tract bet Page and Goldsmith sts, Albina	12,000 00
James Delay to same, same as above and including lot 18, blk 41, Albina	12,000 00

BOND FOR DEED.

Callie Charlton to Wm. Phillips, lot 6, blk 321, E. P	880 00

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

H. W. Ogilbee to Sophia H. Ogilbee, lots 35, 44, Palatine Hill	2,500 00
J. E. Price and wife to A. Henline, lot 2, blk 41, Caruthers	725 00
J. M. and Louisa Partlow to C. F. Stewart, lot 1, blk 48, Albina	1,100 00
C. J. McDougall to V. B. DeLashmutt, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, blk 75, lots 3, 4, ½ lots 5, 6, blk 73, lot 3, blk 59, 1-6 blks 38, 23, Albina	5,000 00
A. M. and Charles McGinn to Herman Kittler, ¼ blk G, Caruthers	1 00
R. and J. McCoy to John Barrett, 10 acres, N. D. Gilham D. L. C., lots 5, 6, blk 1[illegible]8, Stephens, E. P	2,500 00
G. T. Sierret and wife to John Sierret, S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ sec 20, S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ sec 21, 1 S., 4 E	1 00
Same to G. W. Sierret, 80 acres, secs 9, 16, 1 S., 3 E	1 00
Paul and Matilda Houle to Fred Kindorf, lots 7, 8, blk 7, Hanson, E. P	1 00
H. D. Walters to O. W. Yaw, 80 acres, sec 36, 1 N., 4 E	300 00
Frank Dolezal to Wm. Labbe, lot 8, blk 321, city	180 00
J. W. Cook to W. L. Bilger, 50x100 feet north of F and west of North Twentieth sts, city	1,000 00
Same to R. J. Stewart, 50x100 feet near F and Twenty-first sts, city	2,500 00
Andrew McKinnon to W. A. Proctor et al., 50 acres, sec 19, 1 S., 4 E	375 00
A. G. Hammond to Julia A. Morgan, 50x100 feet part lots 7, 8, blk 43, Caruthers	1,700 00

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

W. W. McBride to R. H. Holmes, west ½ lots 5 and 6, blk 116, E. P	638 65
Wm. Sherlock to C. B. Hand, lots 9 and 12, blk 16, Sherlock add., city	1,600 00
George H. Himes and wife to George A. Steel, 25 acres, sec. 13, 1 S, 1 E	4,500 00
Johnson Cleveland to Patience A. McDonald, lot 8, blk 63, Stephens, E. P	1,275 00
W. W. and H. L. Spaulding to R. M. Dement, 10[illegible]x260 feet south of H and east Twenty-first streets, city	5,000 00
J. and P. J. Morrison to W. F. Lemon, lots 7, 8, blk 4, P. J. Martin tract	200 00
H. J. Harbaugh to C. K. Harbaugh, 4 26-100 acres, sec. 1, 1 S, 1 E, lot 2, 12x50 feet bet. lot 1 and 8, blk 21, Caruthers	2,700 00
Sidney Dell to W. K. Smith, lot 16, blk 56, Carter	75 00
Robert McNeal and wife to W. L. Lightner, lot 2 3, blk 121, Couch	3,100 00

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

Cicero L. Hogan to George H. Zimmerman, 11 58-100 acres, sec. 30, 1 N, 3 E	250 00
T. L. and [illegible] S. Nicklin to S. J. Barber, SW ¼ blk 424, Caruthers to Caruthers	1 00
J. H. and Mary M. Hobbins to D. P. Thompson, [illegible] blk Y, city, 15x115 feet blk Y, city	6,000 00
Peter Constantine to Lizzie Smith Johns lots 6, 7, blk 25, Albina	1 00
W. P. H. association to Helen G. Ramsdell, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, blk 98, Carter	1,650 00
Henry and A. E. Breithaupt to Z. C. Wood, west ½ lots 3, 4, blk 84, Stephens E. P	2,000 00
Same to M. J. Wood, east ½ lots 3, 4, blk 84, Stephens, E. P	1,700 00
Abrams & Knox to John Mooney, lot 1, blk 23, Albina homestead	200 00
J. A. and Susanna Jigger to Alexander and A. R. Kadderly, lots 5, 6, blk 228, E. P	1,500 00

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	*Amount.*
Country	12	$ 8,848 00
City	10	20,775 00
Couch	3	5,100 00
Caruthers	6	5,128 00
East Portland	18	15,865 65
Albina	12	33,352 00
Total deeds of sale	61	$89,089 65
Mortgages	20	17,391 50
Releases	18	24,135 00

More Facts Relating to Analysis of Champagne.

In confirmation of the report on the analysis of champagne, made by Professor Doremus, reading:

Having occasion to investigate the question of wholesome beverages, I have made chemical analysis of the most prominent brands of champagne. I find G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry to contain in a marked degree less alcohol than the others. I therefore most cordially commend it not only for its purity, but as the most wholesome of the champagnes.

Dr. Thomas King Chambers (honorary physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) says:

Champagne, with a minimum of alcohol, is by far the wholesomest, and possesses remarkable exhilarating powers.

F. W. Pavy, M. D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Physiology at Guy's Hospital, London, also states that champagne, whilst only possessing the alcoholic strength of natural wines, is useful for exciting the lagging powers in case of exhaustion.

While John Swinburne, M. D., former Health Officer of Port of New York, further indorses him by saying champagne containing the smallest percentage of spirits is the most wholesome, thus proving conclusively that G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry is the healthiest champagne in the market.

For Coughs and Colds

Try our "*Pectoral Balsam*" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

Christmas Numbers.

London *Graphic*, *Illustrated News*, *Holly Leaves* and *Yule Tide* just received by C. H. Wilcox, 150 First street.

German knitting yarn at 25c per skein, at the Lace House.

SAN DIEGO.

How the California City Appears to a [illegible]iting Portlander.

Phenomenal Growth and Enterprise, [illegible] when One Considers the Lack of Anything at the Back of the Place.

Written for the Sunday Oregonian.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 8.—To me, [illegible] from the northern coast, where nature [illegible] in her most sober sympathetic mood at this season of the year, the contrast here [illegible] causes the mind to wonder whence the [illegible] its quest for that beauty which the [illegible] imagination had caused it to anticipate. Instead of the verdant landscape, [illegible] hills and snow-capped mountains which [illegible] behind, an endless succession of barren [illegible] lating ranges and bleak promontories [illegible] the view when coming down the [illegible] coast. But the impression thus gained [illegible] tant observation often prepares one [illegible] for the surprises which await him [illegible] touches shore.

The Golden Gate park of San Francisco [illegible] be cited as an instance. Nowhere in the [illegible] States, or in the world, perhaps, have [illegible] nature joined in a more pleasing rivalry. [illegible] Central park of New York and Fairmount [illegible] Philadelphia may be larger and possess [illegible] artificial finish, but here the cozy loveliness [illegible] vading everything is incomparable. [illegible] ers are watching the swallow's flight, [illegible] faded scattered leaves betoken [illegible] proaching time of rest, here in the [illegible] shine children gambol upon the [illegible] and lovers repair to the leafy bowers, [illegible] twitter of birds and sound of merry [illegible] the air with a gladness and peace [illegible] elysian.

I have stood on the summit of the [illegible] diately south of the park, the highest [illegible] whence an uninterrupted view of the [illegible] surrounding country can be obtained, [illegible] there occurred to me that the poet [illegible] out of tune when he said that "Man [illegible] earth with ruin," for surely ruin, or [illegible] ant desolation, is all that can here be [illegible] where man has claimed his own.

But while we are taking this lofty [illegible] tion, let me point you in imagination [illegible] ward to San Diego bay, some 500 miles [illegible] on the eastern slope of which lies San [illegible] co's southern prototype, and the newest claimant to all the advantages which [illegible] pian mind can depict or desire. [illegible] drift of Southern California travel is [illegible] ing, and here is being experienced a "boom" [illegible] comparison with which the Villard [illegible] scarce deserve a mention. What was [illegible] claimed for this place—and [illegible] doubt—a climate the most [illegible] equable of any in the world, has, [illegible] of the eagle-eyed speculator, developed advantages equally if not more [illegible] Los Angeles, which we have been [illegible] north to consider as the rising [illegible] these semi-tropics, has of late [illegible] insignificance, yea, oblivion, if the [illegible] dealers be permitted entirely to [illegible] opinion. True, the growth, and [illegible] terprise, of the place has been [illegible]. Although the oldest town in California, [illegible] been established as a Catholic mission [illegible] its progress up to a recent period [illegible] most at a standstill. I am told [illegible] two years ago the inhabitants did not [illegible] over 3000 to-day there must be at least [illegible] and public and private enterprises and [illegible] ments have fully kept pace with the growth [illegible] population. Five miles of street railway [illegible] operation, the city is lighted by gas [illegible] tricity, with five iron masts 350 feet [illegible] six lights each, placed at commanding [illegible] tions, and almost rivaling the lunar [illegible] his fullest brilliancy. Hotels of [illegible] ture and excellent appointment, [illegible] would put to shame any that Portland [illegible] esses, offer, at reasonable rates, all the [illegible] niences that the invalid or pleasure [illegible] could desire. A free library, organized [illegible] the state law and supported by general [illegible] gether with excellent public and [illegible] schools and neatly built churches of several [illegible] ligious denominations, give the newcomer [illegible] vincing evidence that he is not wholly [illegible]

Where wealth accumulates and men [illegible]

And yet all this seems like an ignis [illegible] which it is not safe to follow. One [illegible] in vain to discover some tangible source [illegible] apparent prosperity. Water, the principal sustaining element, can be obtained [illegible] of a quality that will wither or destroy vegetation wherever applied, and many [illegible] ing immunity from its baneful effects [illegible] be attributed to his unrestricted recourse [illegible] rious antidotes, the category of which [illegible] propriety forbids enumerating.

Surf bathing, which ordinarily constitutes [illegible] most delightful attraction at any sea coast [illegible] however, never become popular here, [illegible] reason that the water is infested with [illegible] and sting rays, the latter a cartilaginous [illegible] allied to the skate in size and appearance. [illegible] casionally they can be seen whisking about [illegible] the wharves, when they present very [illegible] appearance of a huge hat, but they are [illegible] found lying flat on the bottom, and [illegible] distinguishable from the sand and [illegible] stepped on they dart out a horny [illegible] which protrudes in an upward curve from [illegible] back near the base of the tail. This [illegible] possesses a serrated surface, glazed with a [illegible] onous slime, and wherever an abrasion is [illegible] ed therewith dangerous and lasting results, [illegible] liar to paralysis, are sure to follow.

A portion of the Grand Army delegation [illegible] came this way on their return East [illegible] take a dip in the tempting "briny," [illegible] their reliance that only a friendly [illegible] could be in store for them even here [illegible] been told that they proceeded on their [illegible] limping and swearing like the proverbial [illegible] in Flanders.

Of the staple necessaries scarcely anything [illegible] here produced which is worthy of [illegible] Grain and fruit is shipped from San Francisco, lumber from Oregon, and coal from [illegible] sound and Australia. The only products [illegible] port that I have thus far been able [illegible] are honey and wool, but this latter is [illegible] yield about 55 per cent. of free dirt, and [illegible] cannot figure very extensively as a material [illegible] source.

With these conditions apparent, and [illegible] men are straining their vision in a [illegible] to focalize the present and future [illegible] convex lens it is consoling to know that [illegible] try exists where "booms" have spent [illegible] force, and no perceptible reverberations [illegible] come back to jar and mock the ear with [illegible] hollow sound.

Here the result has been that men have [illegible] and gone—and oftentimes remained [illegible] tantly. But those who now come to gain [illegible] restore their fortunes, and not their health, [illegible] who possess sufficient energy to hold tight [illegible] purse strings are apt to stand aloof and [illegible] their observations by withdrawing to a [illegible] tance, and then altogether.

It is evident to the unprejudiced observer [illegible] only two things exist upon which San Diego [illegible] reasonably base her aspirations to future [illegible] ness—the climate and her harbor. Being [illegible] ated near the extreme Southern Pacific [illegible] of the United States, it claims to stand [illegible] of the United States, it claims to stand [illegible] same relation to the Southern country [illegible] San Francisco holds to the North. The [illegible] however, is entirely lost sight of that San Francisco received its impetus by the gold [illegible] of the early fifties—an epoch which is not [illegible] to soon repeat itself—and the start [illegible] then obtained has proven sufficient [illegible] give her the lead as the commercial [illegible] emporium of the Pacific coast. [illegible] in an advertising circular distributed [illegible] terest of this place that there are only [illegible] harbors on the coast—those of San Diego [illegible] and San Francisco, the only points [illegible] and consequently the only points [illegible] great cities can rise and flourish [illegible] would naturally lead the unacquainted [illegible] der where Portland is situated, the [illegible] in importance on the Puget sound, for these [illegible] the map to be on Puget sound, [illegible] Tacoma, and how could another being [illegible] by its overladen waters without being [illegible] within its far reaching tentacles? [illegible] prophetic eye tells me that the "boom" [illegible] lunette will continue to increase in [illegible] while in beauty she moves on forever [illegible]

A parting word, devoid of sordid [illegible] thoughts, before I leave this often-[illegible] may, I hope, not be dimmed [illegible] of beauty by day, can [illegible] said to claim the [illegible] towering blue empyrean which, like [illegible] hallowed dome, appears to rest on the [illegible] No threatening nimbus holds its sway [illegible] and the intensity of coloring is only [illegible] flecks of filmy clouds, dispersed at [illegible] intervals across the wide expanse. [illegible] night on Florence Heights, when the [illegible] in the west. Below the city laid in [illegible] repose, and to the right Point Loma [illegible] silent watch, whilst out into the [illegible] by hazy Mexico the Coronado [illegible] majesty aloft. The breeze had [illegible] scarce a ripple marred the golden [illegible] O'er a gleaming golden path [illegible] flashed and played, and [illegible] then from its fading light [illegible] and it was night.

M. [illegible]

MATTERS SOCIAL.

[illegible] of Social Happenings for the Past Week.

[illegible]-Pratt Wedding—The Wednesday [illegible] Party—Company K's Reception—[illegible] Gatherings—Notes.

VANITY FAIR.

DOLLIE.

She sports a witching gown
With a ruffle up and down
On the skirt.
She is gentle, she is shy,
But there's mischief in her eye—
She's a flirt!

She displays a tiny glove
And a dainty little love
Of a shoe,
And she wears her hat a tilt
Over bangs that never wilt
In the dew.

'Tis rumored chocolate creams
Are the fabric of her dreams—
Sure enough!
I know beyond a doubt
That she carries them about
In her muff.

With her dimples and her curls
She exasperates the girls
Past belief—
They hint that she's a cat
And delightful things like that
In their grief.

It's shocking, I declare!
But what does Dollie care
When the beaux
Come flocking to her feet
Like the bees around a sweet
Little rose?

—*S. M. Peck's "Cap and Bells."*

[illegible] style of overcoat is called the [illegible] Messrs. Borquist & Reifling have [illegible] and that is a beauty. Scotch goods [illegible] the favorite for winter suits.

"[illegible] be a winter of tapestry," observed [illegible] decorator. "Very many fashionable [illegible] have had their houses done over [illegible] summer have gone back into the [illegible] hangings. Ladies boudoirs, particu[illegible] hung with cretonne, walls and ceiling [illegible] and expensive draperies are [illegible]. Some very fine applique work [illegible]. You get your groundwork of silk, [illegible] and sew on any designs that you [illegible] In that way you get a variety of em[illegible] that is impossible in the foreign tap[illegible] in which the stiff old designs are re[illegible] over and over again. Rugs are also [illegible] of draperies. They make a rich and [illegible]. The Japanese craze has not yet who[illegible] Japanese designs are much used in [illegible] with chintz or other materials of no [illegible] as a background."

[illegible] silk nightgowns imported from [illegible] of the fashionable world, Paris, [illegible] find trade in New York city, [illegible] in the way of delicacy and attrac[illegible] and lead one to ponder how Queen [illegible] and the ladies of her court could ever [illegible] pleasant dreams in the sombre black [illegible] it was their custom to wear. The [illegible] robes of to-day represent all the [illegible] shades found in dress fabrics, [illegible] in their ornamentation elaborate [illegible] ribbons and delicate needlework. [illegible] to which silk nightgowns are worn [illegible] is not generally known. The aver[illegible] supposes that these elegancies are [illegible] brides. Now, in point of fact, silk [illegible] are largely worn by ladies of [illegible] fair or ugly, young or old. The [illegible] them because of their attractive[illegible] for sanitary reasons. The warm [illegible] of soft silk are decidedly com[illegible] rheumatic tendency. The Surah silk [illegible] to professional cleaners to "do [illegible] China silk gowns can be laundered [illegible] is by no means the only material [illegible] imported night-dresses. French [illegible] sheer linen cambrics and fine per[illegible] employed in the hand made, lace [illegible] embroidered gowns. Many of the [illegible] button up the side, and have [illegible] collars and cuffs. Others show a [illegible] yoke and elbow sleeves, while [illegible] made with reverse and little [illegible] set in the front.

[illegible] confections for night wear are [illegible] in the morning, by ladies of fashion, [illegible] made matinees, as the morning [illegible] skirt to match are termed. These [illegible] of silk in delicate shades, [illegible] of white translucent stuffs. Matinee [illegible] wear show new and improved pa[illegible] those of last season. The sacque [illegible] the shape of jaunty jackets with Fedora [illegible] elbow sleeves, and are made rich in [illegible] frills of exquisite lace. The petti[illegible] match these sacques are this season [illegible] trimmed with lace and show new [illegible] tucking and insertions. These mat[illegible] correctly worn at breakfast and in one's [illegible] time previous to luncheon. For [illegible] wear come beautiful effects in dressing [illegible] improperly called by some madness [illegible] made, as a rule, of soft Surah silks, [illegible] the fine wool novelties and cambr[illegible] Leading styles this season show [illegible] pleated or full fronts, edged with [illegible] medium flounces of lace, many of [illegible] cream-colored silk. A novelty seen [illegible] Surah with a cream white Fedora [illegible] elbow sleeves, finished down to the [illegible] pleated white undersleeves. This [illegible] was especially effective. Novelties in [illegible] underclothing, this winter, include [illegible] under petticoats lined with silk [illegible] edged with lace and embroidery. In [illegible] petticoats has appeared a new [illegible] which distributes the fullness of the [illegible] the present style of dress. A bustle [illegible] is also introduced, which adds [illegible] the hight of the garment although [illegible] the required bouffant effect. Plat[illegible] lace is much used on the new [illegible] also beading insertion, with colored [illegible] run underneath.

[illegible] to the chemise with the V shaped [illegible] appeared old time yokes of [illegible]. Then, too, there are plain, flat [illegible] by narrow bands, through [illegible] colored ribbon. Silk underwear [illegible] to the body is out this winter in [illegible] and other delicate shades of color [illegible] of the under vests occur to [illegible]. The all silk vests in crape finish [illegible] attention, as are also the all wool [illegible] finish. It may interest some read[illegible] that a "set" of underclothing [illegible] fashion means, as a rule, two nightgowns [illegible] and one-half dozen chemises and [illegible] dressing sacques, twelve corset [illegible] dozen skirts and six under petticoats [illegible] trousseau these numbers are always [illegible], and sometimes quadrupled [illegible] correspondence.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

[illegible] week socially has been one of [illegible]. The most prominent event of [illegible] was the wedding of Miss Woodward to [illegible] on Wednesday evening. The Wednes[illegible] gave a very pleasant party on Monday [illegible] and the competitive drill crew all of [illegible] in spite of the inclemency of the weather. [illegible] notable thing on the tapis for the fu[illegible] "holiday party" to be given in Salem [illegible] the end of the month.

WOODWARD-PRATT.

[illegible] evening a large and fashion[illegible] company assembled at Trinity church [illegible] the brilliant nuptials of Miss Mabel [illegible], a young lady very widely and fa[illegible] in Portland society, and Mr David [illegible] of Elmira, New York. The ceremony [illegible] performed by Rev George W Foote, rector [illegible] church, and was as beautiful as it [illegible]. The chancel of the church was [illegible] with potted sword and fan palms and [illegible] was brilliantly lighted. Mr E E [illegible] presided at the organ, and during the [illegible] the guests played operatic selections [illegible] precisely the organ pealed forth [illegible] preluding the wedding march from [illegible], and the bridal party entered the [illegible] the Oak street entrance. Mr J [illegible] and Mr. G B. Markle led the [illegible] moved very slowly, with inter[illegible] of eight feet between the couples. [illegible] was with Mr E P Bosworth, [illegible] W. Hogue with Mr L C Jones, Mr [illegible] with Mr F E Hart, and Mr E [illegible] with Mr Ernest Palmer. Then [illegible] Addie Woodward, alone, followed by [illegible] bridesmaids in the following order: [illegible] Biles and Miss Clara Smith, Miss [illegible] and Miss Lalla Dalton, Miss Burn[illegible] Effinger, Miss Evelyn Wallace and [illegible] Hettie Whitehouse, Miss Eugenia Smith [illegible] Hettie Hamilton, Miss Pennoyer and [illegible] Woodward, then Miss Mabel Wood[illegible] of honor, alone, followed by the [illegible] the arm of her father, Mr J H [illegible] and the bride's mother with Master [illegible]. The procession was one of [illegible] pleasing that has been seen in society [illegible]. All the ladies wore beautiful cos[illegible] in color pale, of white, cream [illegible] carried bells of different hued [illegible] bow of ribbon from the wrists [illegible] was met by the groom, at[illegible] Dr. Wintermuth, of [illegible] George W. Foote read the [illegible] of the Episcopal church, the scene at the altar was indeed a beautiful one. The bride and groom stood under a lovely floral umbrella of passion flowers and smilax. At the bride's left stood the maid of honor, and beyond her the bride's father, while the mother of the bride stood on the extreme left behind the bridesmaids, who, dressed in different colors, were ranged in two lines on either side of the altar. The ushers stood in single rows without the chancel, the whole forming a vast semi-circle. At the conclusion of the ceremony Mr Coursen struck up Mendelssohn's wedding march and the party, led by the bride and groom, passed down the aisle, and entering carriages were driven directly to the home of the bride's parents at Brooklyn, where a small reception was held.

The house was beautifully decorated with festoons of evergreen and smilax, and baskets and potted flowers of the rarest kinds occupied every niche and corner. The spacious drawing room was canvassed for dancing, which began soon after arriving at the house. Supper was served at 12 o'clock in the north room. Shortly after supper the guests received a surprise in seeing Mr and Mrs. Pratt appear among them in traveling costumes. Many and anxious were the questions as to where they were going, and it was discovered that they were bound for Tacoma in a special car, to remain till Saturday. They left amid a shower of rice and old shoes.

The bride wore a beautiful dress of ivory, white silk, *faille Francaise*, trimmed with pearl embroidery, made *en traine*.

Miss Mabel Woodward, a becoming dress of cream-colored China crepe, with front drapery of [illegible].

Mrs Judge Woodward, an elegant black silk, with court train lined with heliotrope satin.

Miss Enola Woodward, a very pretty costume of white embroidered mulle.

Miss Addie Woodward, white mulle with tulle drapery.

Miss Daisy Biles, white mulle, trimmed with lace, cut decollete.

Miss Clara Smith, heliotrope silk trimmed with the same colored beads.

Miss Mary Stout, pink silk mulle, with bodice of brocaded silk.

Miss Lalla Dalton, corn colored silk with over dress of Valenciennes lace.

Miss Helen Burnside, brocaded pink mulle.

Miss Mallie Effinger, a handsome white silk with trimmings of white jet.

Miss Hettie Hamilton, pink crepe with a profusion of pink ribbon.

Miss Eugenia Smith, a lovely dress of blue silk.

Miss Eva Wallace, a cream lace dress with bodice of cream silk.

Mrs Gertrude Whitehouse, Nile-green silk with *bouffant* drapery of dotted net, same color.

Miss Gertrude Pennoyer, light blue silk, cut square neck.

Those present at the reception were Judge and Mrs. J H Woodward, Mr and Mrs. Charles Woodward, Mr and Mrs Wm Dent, Miss Mable Woodward, Miss Enola Woodward, Miss Addie Woodward, Miss Eva Wallace, Miss Effinger, Miss Burnside, Miss Eugenia Smith, Miss Lalla Dalton, Miss Clara Smith, Miss Mamie Smith, Miss Biles, Miss Daisy Biles, Miss Stout, Miss May Stout, Miss Gertrude Whitehouse, Miss May Whitehouse, Miss Pennoyer, Miss Hamilton, Miss Kate Wallace, Miss Sadie Wallace, Miss Mabel Dent, Dr Wintermuth, Mr L C Jones, Mr Ernest Palmer, Mr Frank E Hart, Mr Ashton, Mr J M. Wallace, Mr H. W Hogue, Mr Fred M. Gilmore, Mr W F Bowers, Mr D A. Shindler, Mr E. A. Sheppard, Mr G B. Markle, Jr, Mr R Kauffman, Mr E E Everett, Mr W Woodward, Mr K Woodward, Mr A. D Charlton, Mr J J Byrne.

CAPITAL SOCIAL CLUB PARTY.

The Capital Social club of Salem has issued a large number of invitations to a "holiday party" which the club intend giving in the new legislative hall of the capitol building on Wednesday evening, December 29. This party gives promise of being the most prominent social event of the season, not only in Salem but in the state at large. The immense hall at the capitol is by all odds the best place to give such a party, and all the arrangements are in keeping. The following is a partial list of those who received invitations last Friday in this city. The list is not complete, but as nearly so as the short time, barely two days, will permit of. They are Judge and Mrs. George H Williams, Judge and Mrs. M P Deady, Mr. and Mrs. W S Ladd, Hon and Mrs. H. W Corbett, Hon Henry Failing, Mr and Mrs. Wm M Ladd, Mr and Mrs Charles I Ladd, Col and Mrs. W H Effinger, Mr and Mrs C H Lewis, Dr and Mrs. R B Wilson, Mr and Mrs. H J Corbett, Mr and Mrs E Corbett, Mr and Mrs W E Robertson, Mr and Mrs David Robertson, Mr and Mrs. W J [illegible], Mr and Mrs George Good, Mr and [illegible] Alleyne Beck, Mr and Mrs Edward [illegible] Capt. and Mrs George H Flanders, Mr and Mrs F [illegible] Caldwell, Mr and Mrs John McCraken, Mr and Mrs Percy McCraken, Mr and Mrs James R McCraken, Mr and Mrs. George [illegible] Story, Dr and Mrs H E Jones, Mr J Myrick, Jr, Gen and Mrs Eaton, Dr F B Eaton, Mr and Mrs. J B Montgomery, Mr and Mrs. S G Reed, Mr and Mrs C A. Dolph, Mr and Mrs C H Prescott, Mr and Mrs B G Whitehouse, Mr and Mrs J J DeHart, Mr and Mrs D P Thompson, Mr and Mrs. Jacob Kamm, Mr and Mrs Charles Kamm, Mr and Mrs. Theodore Wygant, Mr and Mrs Martin Winch, Maj and Mrs W A Jones, Judge and Mrs. Raleigh Stott, Judge and Mrs C B Bellinger, Mr and Mrs George H Durham, Mr and Mrs R. L Durham, Judge and Mrs J F Watson, Mr and Mrs D S Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs P S Malcolm, Mr and Mrs M T Cunningham, Maj and Mrs Canby, Capt and Mrs C R Burnett, Judge and Mrs J W Whalley, Mr and Mrs J Flan[illegible] Watson, Mr and Mrs W H Tisdale, Mr and Mrs P Schulze, Mr and Mrs W M Nelson, Mr and Mrs P C Schuyler, Mr and Mrs Robert I Eckerson?, Col and Mrs John R Wheat, Mr and Mrs J C Carson, Mr and Mrs J R Foster, Mr and Mrs J B Congle, Col and Mrs C [illegible] Wood, Capt. and Mrs I Sobree, Mr and Mrs Edward Burr, Mr and Mrs C [illegible] Reed, Mr and Mrs W B Ayer, Capt and Mrs. C E Beebe, Mr and Mrs F F Coursen, Mr and Mrs C B Wilcox, Mr and Mrs W T Wallace, Mr and Mrs George Frank, Mr and Mrs W B King, Mr and Mrs F D McKee, Mr. and Mrs Joseph Teal, Mr and Mrs H W Tileson, Mr and Mrs H Thielsen, Mr and Mrs H P Rogers, Mr and Mrs F B Prevott, Mr and Mrs G [illegible] Wohlrgton, Mr and Mrs T B Merry, Mr and Mrs. John Cran, Mr and Mrs S [illegible] Morse, Mr and Mrs J D Biles, Mr and Mrs S Holtshu, Capt and Mrs E C Farrar, Lieut and Mrs A C Lee, Mr and Mrs I Delum, Mr and Mrs H H Emmons, Mr and Mrs A C Emmons, Mr and Mrs Ezra Snow, Mr and Mrs J H Woodward, Mr and Mrs David M Pratt, Mr and Mrs Jas Steel, Mr and Mrs I R Arnold, Capt and Mrs C R Rockwell, Mrs J Myrick, Mr and Mrs. R Killin, Mr and Mrs H F Browning, Mr and Mrs S B [illegible], Mr and Mrs. H C Stratton, Mr and Mrs H [illegible] Hathaway, Mr and Mrs E P Waite, Mr and Mrs B [illegible], Mr and Mrs [illegible] Smith, Mr and Mrs [illegible], Dr P T Keene, [illegible] Lawson, Dr J T Ghiselin, [illegible] Hawkins, Allen Lewis, [illegible] Lewis, J [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Effinger, [illegible] M [illegible], [illegible] Wolverton, [illegible], John Adams, J [illegible] Valentine, [illegible] Ayer, [illegible] Hollis White, S H [illegible], Harry [illegible] Hogue, J P D Gwythe, [illegible] Locke, [illegible] B Markle, Jr, G Kauffman, Edw Cooking[illegible], [illegible] Jas Canby, David [illegible], [illegible] Wm Wygant, E E Davis, T G Davis, Wm Wallace, W N Dimmock, E N Jones, S C Jones, F J [illegible], [illegible] E P Bosworth, G M Hoyt, R W Hoyt, N J [illegible], G W Hoyt, Chas H Carter, W [illegible] Loose, Ralph Moody, R G Morrow, H C Gurnsey, W F Bowers, S B Cox, Cary Harrison, Geo F Holman, Fred V Holman, Fred Strong, F L Hart, J Palmer, C C [illegible], [illegible] I I Strong, Frank Woolsey, F Knapp, C F Carr, G Adams, W A Smith, A V Housman, Percy Warren, Montague Hawkin, Paul R Deady, E N Deady, S W Pease, Alfred Holman, Wilmer Page, J Norman Biles, E A I Starr, C D Lownsdale, I R Lewis, [illegible] D A Shindler, D D Saundler, C C Smith, R J Jones, Jas Dunlap, G Graham, [illegible], O F Paxton, F Swiger, C B Woodworth, W G Woodworth, O I M Fall, John F McCraken, Davis Burnside, E Dekum, Harry Montgomery, W Emmons, Harry Hewitt, P Emmons, Palmer Wheat and W J Burrell.

that least.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

At the close of the drill last night Capt. E C Farrar was presented with a magnificent gold mounted sword, by Mr C M Idleman in behalf of the members of G company. On the scabbard was engraved the inscription "Presented to Captain E C Farrar by the members of Company G, O S M, December 11, 1886." In presenting the sword, which is a perfect piece of workmanship, both as regards the material and the artistic taste used, Mr Idleman made the following speech:

Ever since the elements rolled together in the majesty and sublimity of their powers and as light first buckled on her neat and dainty habiliments of war and waged a successful campaign against darkness, and as man first appeared upon the arena and beheld these mighty convulsions of the created universe he has had instilled intuitively, into his breast the spirit of ambition and supremacy.

Ever since the first writing of verse no poet has ceased courting the muses until his sonnets have poured forth in metric strain the chivalric deeds of some famed and noble knight. No historian has ever led the great masses of humanity back through the labyrinths of time without halting the great procession before the tombs of the mighty dead to relate volumes in praise of her great chiefs and the heroic adventures of her brave men.

And we in this day have but to glance around us and in every state of the great nation and in every city and village we behold piles of marble and ones of [illegible] cenotaphs that rear their lofty heads even to the windows of heaven and whose bases mark the resting place of the greatest generals and the bravest men that ever lifted sword in defense of human rights. Bravery and efficiency have ever had their just reward. Kings and potentates have decked their warriors and worthies with fitting testimonials of gratitude and adoration.

And at this time on behalf of Co G and all her officers and members I have the proud satisfaction of presenting to you this sword as a slight testimonial of the high regard in which you are held by your company, and as a reward for your untiring exertions and genius as a soldier. We present this to you not only in appreciation of your great worth and efficiency as an officer, but with the higher and nobler spirit of friendship, which sentiment of friendship surrounds you by the members of your company, even as the belt of this sword will encircle your body. Every heart in your company beats with pride in this moment of victory, knowing as we do that the same was won after a hard fought battle with a skilled, honorable and manly foe. Your genius alone could contend with such skilled and manly knights. We full well know that you will wear this souvenir and wield it in defense of the laurels you have already won, and in case your country should ever demand your service no more skilled nor patriotic hand would quicker unsheath this sword for the protection of the people's rights.

WEDNESDAY CLUB.

On Monday evening the Wednesday club gave a party at Masonic hall, which was to take the place of the regular fortnightly party the club has been giving for the past few weeks. The attendance was not as large as on the preceding club night, but there were enough to make things lively and wholly enjoyable. The next party to be given will take the form of a "german," and this will conclude the very delightful series. Among those present were Judge and Mrs M P Deady, Mr and Mrs H J Corbett, Mr and Mrs D S Tuthill, Mr and Mrs Wm Nelson, Mr and Mrs F F Coursen, Mrs J Myrick, Mrs D W Burnside, Mrs Edw Birr, Mrs I Sebree, Mrs M T Cunningham, Mrs John McCraken, Mrs George H Williams, Mrs. George Good, Mrs J B. Brockenbrough, Mrs H E Jones, Miss Wilson, Miss McCraken, Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Clementina Wilson, Miss Louise Wilson, Miss Beck, Miss Effinger, Miss Piper, Miss Eva Wallace, Miss Myrick, Miss Burnside, Miss Story, Miss Lizzie Myrick, Miss Savier, Miss Lizzie Story, Miss Eaton, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Cunningham, Miss Andrews, Miss Winnifred Myrick, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Mary Stout, Miss Gertrude Whitehouse, Miss Tisdale, Miss Trevett, Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Dagmar Tisdale, Col W H Effinger, G Adams, F E Hart, George F Holman, Cary Harrison, S B Cox, F V Holman, W F Bowers, Whitney Boise, C H Carter, L C Jones, W N Dimmick, T G Davis, E N Jones, G B Markle, J F McCraken, Davis Burnside, Hollis White, J C Dockrill, Edw Cookingham, James Canby, S B Linthicum, Harry Hogue, E R. Adams, T R Wilmerding, F M Gilmore, John Effinger, Allen Lewis, W J Burns and others.

SOLTATION CLUB PARTY.

On Thursday evening the Soltation club gave their first regular hop in Masonic hall, which was a very enjoyable affair. The grand march was most successful and was led by Mr. B F Robbins. At about 11 o'clock there was an intermission, after which dancing was resumed and kept up until 3 o'clock. The music was excellent, such as is always furnished by George Parsons. Among those present were Mr and Mrs J H Robbins, Mr and Mrs. Magoon, Mr and Mrs Johnston, Mr. and Mrs F H Bigelow, Mr and Mrs Von Rhein, Mr and Mrs. Plyon, Mr. and Mrs Steffin, Mr and Mrs Hackney, Dr and Mrs Koebler, Prof and Mrs Hennig, Mrs McCall, Mrs. Orin Smith, Mrs Moore, Miss Nettie Allison, the Misses Annie and Alice Pierce, Miss Ella Lindstrom, Miss Pinkie Sears, Miss Cora Braden, the Misses Sheeland, Miss Wray, Miss Henrichsen, Miss Estes, Miss Bolger, Miss Cardwell, Miss Hastings, Miss Carson, Miss Pickette, Miss Beutgen, Miss Odey, the Misses Koebler, Miss Browning, Miss Jones, Messrs Howard Pierce, F Kiel, D. Wilson, O. Dekum, E Miller, A. Matthieu, F Braden, W Streibig, A Magoon, B Gildner, J Lane, C Legrand, J Gwilt, T. Ambrose, A Wise, George Bronson, C Shadow, M. Dubuisson, L Simmons, J Watson, C Matz, I Silcocks, W Stimson, J Bates, F Rigney, E Bird, J McBrien, C Stinger, C Kennel, George Knox, P Clune, George Brock, I Quackenbush, I Mason, B Kindred, F Erz, A Comstock, J Rock, N Beutgen, D Robbins, B F Robbins, G Robbins, M McDonald, W Koebler, Dr Miller, Dr Rand, Dr Newcastle and Dr Churchman.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY.

A very pleasant surprise party was given Mr Charles E. Hill, purser of the steamer Isabel, at his home, corner Sixth and G streets, East Portland, on Tuesday evening last, the occasion being the twentieth anniversary of his birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games, etc. At 10 [illegible] a bountiful repast was served. Those present were Mr and Mrs C H Hill, Mr and Mrs A M Banks, Mr and Mrs John Hall, Mrs Nettie Williams, Mrs. Grant, Misses Bertie Thomas, Anna Heslin, Nettie Whittaker, Jennie Markwood, Dora McClure, Minnie Hoyt, Dora Humphrey, Amy Gray, Jennie Gray, Jennie Alexander, Minna Sperry, Mollie Sperry, Emma Parke, Miss Amos, Ava Owen, Ethel Owen, Jennie Older, May Green, May Lauriere and Louise Lynch, Messrs Older, Will M Owen, F Austin, R Senville, W E Exon, Charles F Hill, Will Brackett, J [illegible] Kennedy, [illegible] Banks, Sr, J H Whittaker, Harvey E Hill, [illegible] Danforth, H. Hewabree, Penn Hosford and Edward Gray.

TAYLOR STREET M. E. CHURCH CONCERT.

On Thursday evening a very enjoyable concert was given at the Taylor street M E church for the benefit of the German branch. The programme was very good, the most notable numbers being two brilliantly executed piano solos by Miss May Cook, a vocal solo by Mrs Prof Funk, whose enunciation was very perfect, and a trio by Mrs Dr Child, Mrs Prof Funk, and Miss Louise Bonn. Two double quartettes in German by the Maennerchor choir elicited hearty applause, as did also a recitation by Miss Lowne, who gave a selection from Dickens. A duet, clarionet and piano, by Messrs H Ifferan and Fred Collyn, as well as a vocal solo by the latter gave general satisfaction. A vocal duet by Mr J O Northrup and Miss Louise Bonn was well received. Rev Mr Bonn worked long and faithfully and to him should be given the credit for the success of the affair.

"THREE SCORE AND TEN."

Last Wednesday evening a number of the children, grandchildren, great grandchildren of Col and Mrs W W Chapman assembled at the parental residence in this city, in honor of the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Mrs Chapman, who was born at Middleburg, Tyler county, Virginia on the 8th day of December, 1816. Col Chapman was born in Pennsylvania in 1808, and is upwards of 78 years of age. They came to Oregon thirty nine years ago, and have lived in their present home for a quarter of a century, and both enjoy remarkably good health. Their family consisted of eleven children, of whom there are now living one daughter and six sons, besides eight grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

[illegible] ANNIVERSARY.

Mrs A Meier gave a lunch party Thursday afternoon. It was a complete surprise for her daughter Mrs Sig Frank in whose honor the luncheon was given. Thursday was the first anniversary of Mrs Frank's wedding day, and a most delightful afternoon was spent by the following ladies: Mrs Emil Frank, Mrs H Hauser of San Francisco, Mrs H Ackerman, Mrs Fritz Wasserman, Mrs J Loewenberg, Mrs B Neustadter, Mrs A Goldsmith, Mrs I Mondheimer, Mrs A. Bissinger, Mrs I Steinhardt, Mrs D Simon, Mrs. Sol Rosenfeld, Mrs A D Wolfe, Mrs Ike Oppenheimer, Mrs Henry Ach, Miss Ella White, Miss Minnie Simon and the Misses Sarah and Teresa Loeb.

FREJA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Swedish Freja society met on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr G Anderson on the corner of Eleventh and Montgomery streets. This society meets every other Tuesday and try to [illegible] its interests and amusements in the Swedish language. A very pleasant programme was given, consisting of a duet for flute and violin by Messrs C H Bergqnist and G Anderson, a recitation by Mr A Reiling and a mind reading by Mr E Soderberg. A very delicious supper was served and a pleasant time enjoyed by all. The Frejas are preparing to give a grand ball during the holidays.

SURPRISE PARTY AT EAST PORTLAND.

A very enjoyable affair occurred Wednesday evening, the occasion being a surprise party tendered Mr and Mrs W W Terry, at their residence, Eighth and V streets, in Stephens addition. The evening passed quickly and most enjoyably, with cards, music and dancing. At 12 o'clock refreshments were served. Among those present were Mr and Mrs. Wm Braden, Mr and Mrs Boscow, Mr and Mrs W H Moree, Mr and Mrs A J McMaster, Mr and Mrs G W Miner, Mr H C Morse, Miss Morse, Mrs Burton, Miss Dunne, Miss Sutherland, Mr John Dunne, Mr Curt Sutherland.

COMPANY K TO THE FRONT.

Company K, O. S. M., gave an informal reception and banquet to the Seattle Rifles and Company G, immediately after the competitive drill last night. The armory hall had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, this time all the stars and stripes and no foreign flags, and from the center chandelier long ropes of evergreen drooped to each corner. Company K showed themselves thoroughly drilled in the difficult evolution of wheeling their guests into line at the long tables, which were placed along two sides of the hall. After the guests had been carefully attended to, toasts to each captain of the rival teams were drank, then followed a score of toasts, embracing the judges, Company K and their courteous officers and all was as merry as a marriage bell. At intervals, during the reception, the Dodsworth band played stirring martial airs, and the affair wound up with songs and cheers for all and everybody. For the decorations Mrs W M Dimmick deserves special mention for the artistic taste displayed. The refreshments were light but exceptionally good, and excellently served. Messrs. Baum & Brandes were the caterers, and under the personal supervision of Mr Brandes, the banquet was a success.

CORNELIUS-HALL.

On Wednesday evening the marriage of Mr W J Hall and Miss Sophie S Cornelius took place in this city at the residence of the bride's father, No 304 Montgomery street. Rev W S Holt officiated. The groom is a railway postal clerk on the west side road, and the bride is the daughter of A M Cornelius. Only a few of the immediate friends of the family were present, and these had a most pleasant time in the festivities which followed the ceremony.

ZELLER-STRAIGHT.

A very pleasant wedding occurred Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 25 Madison street. Miss Susie Zeller was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr C J Straight, the Rev Eliot officiating. The happy couple have gone to housekeeping at No 27 South Seventh street.

NOTES.

Miss Daisy Eaton gave a very pleasant [illegible] party Tuesday evening.

The pressmen of Portland will give their first annual ball Thursday evening at Masonic hall.

Mrs Dr Saylor, of 253 South First street, gave a very pleasant lunch party Tuesday afternoon.

The Home Social club gave a party last night at Honeyman's hall, about 100 couple being present.

The Moss Rose Social club will give the fifth party of their series next Saturday evening at Honeyman's hall.

The engagement of Miss Rebecca Davies, of this city, to Mr M Summerfield, of Tacoma, W T, is announced.

The East Portland Social club will give another of their exceedingly pleasant parties to-morrow evening in Neppach's hall.

George Wright Post, G. A. R., will give their annual masquerade one week from to-morrow night, in the Mechanics' pavilion.

It is rumored that the Wednesday club, who have arranged for only one more party, will begin another series after the holidays.

Mrs George H Williams entertained a few of her friends Thursday at an afternoon tea, which proved to be a most delightful affair.

Phœnix Legion No 1, Select Knights, A O U W, will give a party Friday evening at their hall, corner Second and Salmon streets.

Mrs J H Keenan entertained a number of her friends at a charming little luncheon Wednesday afternoon at her residence, No 155 Morrison street.

The ladies of Calvary church will give a Christmas fair in the church parlors on Wednesday evening next, which will be preceded by a supper from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Mr George W Freeman, engineer in service of the United States in harbor improvement work, will be married on Thursday of this week to Miss Mattie Foster, youngest daughter of Mr J H Foster, of Albany.

Industry Lodge No 8, A O U W, will give their second drive whist party of the season to-morrow evening at G A R. hall. Play to commence at 8 o'clock. Those holding invitations may look for an enjoyable time.

Mr C D W Ross went to Seattle Monday, and on Tuesday was married to Miss Mollie Snyder, a most charming young lady of that place. Mr Ross is the handsome and obliging young paying teller of the First National bank.

The second society of Spiritualists will hold a public seance to-day, in the hall corner of First and Madison streets, to begin at 2.30 o'clock. In the evening at 7.30, in the same hall, a lecture will be given on the subject "Origin of our planet, and the probable destiny of its inhabitants."

The United Friends of the Pacific gave an entertainment on Tuesday evening last in the Red Men's hall. The programme was excellent and faithfully carried out, and reflects great credit on the committee having the same in charge. The attendance was very large, and after the performance very well pleased.

On Wednesday evening Miss Minnie Carson entertained the Whist club at her home, on South Third street. Five tables were represented, and the prizes were very handsome and elegant. Miss Carson made the evening exceptionally enjoyable for her friends, and after the game closed a most delicious supper was served.

On Friday evening Mr and Mrs T H Bickell were the recipients of a pleasant surprise party at their residence, corner of Sixth and Alaska streets, East Portland. It seems that a number of their friends took advantage of that day, as being the anniversary of the tin wedding of Mr and Mrs Bickell, to tender them this pleasant compliment.

Mr and Mrs John Salzer were the recipients of a surprise party tendered them by their many friends, on Wednesday evening, December 1, and were indeed taken completely by surprise, they having no knowledge whatever of what was going to take place. In the account in last Sunday's OREGONIAN mention was not made of all who were present.

Salem *Statesman*: Miss Carrie Holman, of this city, left on Wednesday's train for Portland, where she took the outgoing steamer for San Francisco, expecting to arrive there next Sunday, December 12, on which day she will be married to Geo Myers, formerly of Salem, but at present in business at the metropolis of the "Golden State." Miss Holman was accompanied as far as Portland by her mother and sister.

Tacoma *Ledger*: A very quiet wedding occurred Sunday evening at the residence of Byron Barlow, on A street, who is a brother of the bride. The contracting parties were Mrs Teresa Argersinger, of this city, and R W Downing, of Vancouver, W T. The marriage ceremony was celebrated by the Rev T J Massey in the presence of a few relatives of the bride. The married couple took the next morning's train for Vancouver, where they will reside.

PERSONAL.

Mr Emanuel Meyer has returned from San Francisco.

Mr and Mrs Samuel Hunter are at the Esmond hotel.

Mr S A Clarke and wife, of Salem, were in the city this week.

Mrs S E Sladden has gone to Eugene City to spend the holidays.

Miss Daisy Biles spent several days during the week in Vancouver.

Mrs I S Isaacs and daughter will return to San Francisco by the Oregon Tuesday.

Mrs J M Scott, of Portland, with her daughter, is visiting Mrs L M Plamondon at Salem.

Mr Thomas Moffett and family, of the Cascade springs, have returned to this city and will reside at No 65 South Sixth street.

Mrs Col L S Howlett, of North Yakima, arrived here Thursday morning for a short visit, and is stopping at the Holton house.

Mrs Frank Moore, of Spokane Falls, and her sister, Miss Amy Sherlock, who has been visiting her for two years past, have arrived here to spend the winter.

Miss Mae Buckley, daughter of Assistant General Manager Buckley, accompanied by Miss Kate Browning, left Portland overland Thursday for Montana to visit friends.

Miss Carrie Rosenblatt returned home on the Oregon Friday night, after spending two months in San Francisco, she having been telegraphed for on account of the illness of her father, Mr S Rosenblatt.

MILITARY AND PERSONAL.

Capt J A. Sladen, fourteenth infantry, returned to Vancouver Barracks from the East on the 6th inst.

The wife of Lieut. F A Boutelle, at Fort Custer, is an invalid. Mrs W I Clark, her sister, is with her.

Assistant Surgeon C E Merriam has gone from Fort Spokane to Fort Cœur d'Alene for temporary duty.

The wife of Assistant Surgeon A S Kilbourne is at Fort Canby, with her sister, whose husband is very sick.

Capt. H S Terrill, assistant surgeon, who arrived at Vancouver Barracks last week, has been assigned to duty at Fort Spokane.

Capt C H Warrens, Fourteenth infantry, has been confined to his quarters for a week, from the effects of a severe cold.

Lieut A. L. O'Brien, Second cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, has his leave extended four months by the war department.

Maj Thomas McGregor and Capt S T Hamilton, Second cavalry, returned to Fort Walla Walla this week from San Francisco.

Capt. C F Powell, engineer corps, is now engaged inspecting government works on the coast from the Columbia river south.

Capt. E. L. Huggins, Second cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, and Lieut. A. Hasbrouck, Fourteenth infantry, Vancouver barracks, came up from San Francisco on the steamer, arriving in Portland on Monday.

It is reported that Capt J K Carson, assistant surgeon, will be ordered from Jefferson barracks, Mo., to Fort Walla Walla for duty.

Capt. Samuel M Swigert, Troop F, on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the past two years, will rejoin his command at Fort Walla Walla in a few days.

Miss Emma Duff is very sick at Virginia City, Nev. Her mother left Vancouver barracks last week on a special boat to take the San Francisco steamer, en route to Virginia City.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Katie Putnam closed her engagement of two weeks last night, playing the "Little Detective," to the largest house of the week. Miss Putnam in the quintette of characters Florence Langdon, Grizzle Gutterage, Mrs. Gammage, Harry Racket and Barney O'Flynn, was very good, and was repeatedly called before the curtain. Miss Putnam has done a good business during her present engagement, and she deserved it. She is always welcome and she has had a very excellent company with her, who have been evenly good in all the many plays they have produced. There is a bare possibility that she may play a return engagement of a few nights about the first of the year. It is to be hoped she will, and that she will do a good business is assured, for once more we say that the more Miss Putnam is seen the better she is liked and appreciated. Bon voyage and a speedy return Miss Putnam.

At the New Market theater to-morrow night, Jeannie Winston will open in the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief," supported by the Pyke Opera company. The following is the cast:

King	Jeannie Winston
Queen	Louise Manfred
Donna Irene	Telula Evans
Cervantes	C M Pyke
Sancho	Lois Delange
Premier	Samuel W Keene
Don Quixote	Frank Valerga

The San Francisco *Post*, speaking of it says: "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" is a charming opera, and the Pyke company sings it well. The best part of the work was done by the chorus, which is well trained and sings excellently. Miss Jeannie Winston was in fine feather and warbled all the notes in her voice quite pleasantly. Her acting, too, was better than in the two other operas the company has presented here. Miss Manfred looked as sweet as usual and sang her numbers very nicely. Pyke found a part that suited him as Cervantes, and his work was all bright and pleasing. Keene was robust and dignified, Valerga funny and Miss Evans charming. The stage management was excellent.

The Casino opera house opens to-morrow night after its long rest, under the management of Mr M B Goldstein. The opening attraction is "Macaire," another name for "Erminie," the most popular comic opera produced in New York this year. "Erminie" has never been seen on the coast, or in fact, any place west of Chicago, as yet. The Thompson Opera company will produce this charming opera. The former company bearing this name established themselves as Portland favorites, and it is promised that the present company is far superior in every way. The cast is as follows:

MACAIRE.

Macaire	Mr Wm Wolff
Jacques Strop	Mr Harry Brown
Marquis	Mr J K Murray
Count	Mr Wm West
Leon	Mr Gerard Coventry
Cigot	Mr Alex Randolph
Duc de Falise	Mr Harry Sharp
Ben (the butler)	Mr Mart Stevens
Rosamond	Miss Louise Essing
Athalie	Miss Laura Clements
Fanchon	Miss Hattie Starr
Princess Pompadour	Miss Genevieve Reynolds
Captain Bastille	Miss Jeannie Bogsard
Yvonne	Miss Lillie Fox

Soldiers, peasants, courtiers, etc.

Costumes by A. S. Wadhams, Chicago.

NOTES.

Phil Branson and wife are at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York.

Wilbert Seamen has lost his voice. Poor fellow!

Bebe Vinnig is with an opera company playing a winter season in Canada.

DEATH OF A PIONEER WOMAN.

Mrs. Nancy Waud, who died suddenly on the night of the 3d inst., was the daughter of Dr Charles of Columbia City, and was born in Ohio in 1830. She came to Oregon by the long and weary wagon ride across the plains in 1850, in company with her husband, Capt. John Waud, well known all along the river from Eugene City to Astoria. For the thirty-six years of her residence in Oregon she was a good neighbor and a loving friend to all who knew her. Although a prudent and thrifty woman she was likewise a woman who did many little acts of kindness. She leaves behind her two sons and four daughters, who will treasure her memory for that of one of the most exemplary of Oregon's pioneer matrons. Mrs Waud's death was from heart disease, and was almost instantaneous in its fatal errand. God had watched this honest woman's exemplary life and had rewarded her with a death that was comparatively painless, better by far than living through long months of attenuating sickness, to brood over

"The bitter pangs of vanished joy,
The wearying waste of care."

Her life had been a gentle one, and the world had been the better for her having lived in it. And so with every duty fulfilled to her husband and children, and no obligation to mankind neglected, this worthy pioneer matron has gone to join the bright array of self-sacrificing women who so nobly bore their part in the foundation of our great and beautiful state.

M

TO INSPECT BOILERS.

James W. Mitchell, one of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance company's inspectors of Hartford, Connecticut, arrived on the steamer Oregon from San Francisco on the 10th inst. Mr Mitchell is here in the interests of his company, and will visit the steam users of this city and vicinity and endeavor to give such information concerning its plan of operation as may be required.

Perhaps every boiler owner and certainly every practical engineer is sufficiently informed as to the importance and necessity of having their boilers tested and thoroughly examined at least once a year or oftener, as it sometimes becomes necessary, as the sudden heating or cooling and oxidation of parts of the boiler and many other evils greatly deteriorate from the original strength of the plates, often putting the boiler in such a dangerous condition that only careful inspection and timely repairs can avert the dangers of an accident.

It is a well known fact that while many of the most serious explosions occur when the boilers have been left to the care and management of incompetents, there are also frequent explosions in all parts of the land, destroying life and property while the boilers were under the care and management of the most intelligent and competent engineers.

Through the researches and operations of this company, aided by the able efforts of the corps of scientific men constantly in its employ, the vague theory that boiler explosions were often caused by mysterious agencies have been abandoned and the fact clearly established that all such explosions of whatever nature were the result of natural causes, and in many cases such calamities might have been prevented had sufficient skill and proper care been exercised in the management of the boiler. The inspectors of this company are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties as inspectors, discovering and pointing out the numerous defects that tend directly or indirectly to produce explosions. Should all their effort fail and an explosion occur, the policies of the company cover all loss to boilers, buildings and machinery resulting from such explosion and when desired the lives of engineers and employes may be covered in the same policy.

About two years ago Messrs. Hutchinson & Mann of San Francisco were appointed their general agents for the Pacific coast, and at the present time in many of the cities of California nearly every boiler owner is numbered with its patrons, among which are some of the most extensive steam users of the country.

From the February number of the *Locomotive* we gain the following information relative to the amount of work done by the company during the year 1885: Visits of inspections made by the inspectors, 7018; total number of boilers inspected, [illegible]; internal inspections made, 21,637; boilers tested by hydrostatic pressure, 4809; defects reported, 47,230; dangerous defects, [illegible]; total number of boilers condemned, 349.

The company has done well in selecting Messrs G. A. Steel & Co as agents and Mr Geist of this city as inspector to represent them in this field.

HANDSOME PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY BY THE GREAT EASTERN TEA COMPANY.

When in want of pure teas or coffees, go direct to headquarters and get the best. Our Sultan coffee can't be beat; our baking powder is taking the lead over all others, and our spices and extracts are strictly pure; one trial will convince you. Our stock of presents comprise the useful as well as the ornamental. Call and see them. Great Eastern Tea company, 223 First street and 23 Washington street, leaders of low prices. Twenty-eight branch houses in successful operation.

Good Opportunity for Investment in Real Estate.

Guardian's sale to-morrow at the court house door at 10 o'clock, of lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 block 48 East Portland, situated between Q and R and First and Second streets, East Portland. A. J. Marshall, guardian of the estate of Philip Saunders. Gilman & Co., auctioneers.

Sweeter than the Sweetest.

While in Morgan & Hoelbing's yesterday all hands were busy opening boxes of Chicago candies. And orders are out for more to arrive shortly.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES repainted, retrimmed and thoroughly renovated in the best manner and at lowest prices for first-class work, at the North Pacific Mfg Co., Twenty-second and T sts.

The Sunday bill at the Tivoli is specially prepared for that evening.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

A DRESSMAKER WILL GO OUT BY THE DAY. To be found at [illegible] Clay st. 10d3

A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER WITH TEN years experience would like to engage with a business house, can give good references. H BALDWIN, care Oregonian. 10d3

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE OR HOUSEkeeper wishes a position; best references. Inquire at 171 Fourth st. near Yamhill. d5

A YOUNG LADY FAMILIAR WITH THE grade work of the public school desires private pupils in the different branches of the English language. Apply at 18 West Park st. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS, HURRY UP AND SEcure an opportunity to handle the fastest selling article on the Pacific coast. Call at room 23 third floor cor Fourth and Morrison sts. bet 1 and 5 P M.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR SPECIALties. Large profits; good; everybody buys; control of territory given. Address 1433 Market st San Francisco Cal. 11d1m

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts, used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail; mighty, matchless and magical; four years success in Portland. DR SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Offices in the elegant Stone Block, First and Market sts. Lock box 383, Portland Or. 13a tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework. Apply at 493 G st. 11d3

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN TO ACT as nurse and housekeeper for a family; two children; German preferred. 138 Sherman st. 1d

WANTED TWO GIRLS FOR DINING ROOM and chamber work. Apply at St Lawrence house, cor Fourth and [illegible] st. 11 13

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—BY HUMORIST GIVING A MONOlogue entertainment, [illegible] a first class musical specialty artist as partner. Address N E LITCHFIELD, Portland Oregon. 11 19

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP—GOOD WASHer and 2 good ironers. Address stating experience Box 579 City. [illegible]

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM IN private family where there are no other roomers and where the comforts of home can be had. Address C P T, care Oregonian. 11 13

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING GROCERY STORE on First st. Good reasons for selling. [illegible] Address D V, care Oregonian. 9[illegible]

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1500 IN LIGHT manufacturing business; rare chance to secure a pleasant, steady and profitable employment. Apply to WITBERELL & BUDD'S 88 First st. 10 13

FOR SALE—OWING TO FAILING HEALTH the proprietor of a general merchandise store in a prosperous valley town wishes to dispose of his business. For particulars address F A K, care Oregonian.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE, DOING A CASH business, 11 miles from Portland on West Side R R; telegraph, railroad, express and postoffice in same building. Apply to A J Hamilton, Beaverton Or. 13 tf

$5000 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE La Camas Company for the establishment of any manufacturing enterprise which will employ twenty workmen at La Camas, W T. 10a tf D H STEARNS, Manager La Camas Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E. J. BOWEN WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N Front st. Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or

H. E. BATTIN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers, 139 Front st.

C. GESAR & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland

MASON EHRMAN & CO WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland Or. 2m

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO, SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 107 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

SMITH & HILL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dealers in General and Dairy Produce, 215 Front st., cor Salmon, Portland. Produce bought and sold. 13a

J. McCRAKEN & CO IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland Or

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO, SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N W cor Front and Ash sts. Portland, Or

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchant, S. W cor Front and Alder sts. Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT FARM & MILL MACHINERY. Shipman Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Bells, etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty. Foot of Morrison st. Portland

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or

CHAS. E DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons. Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N Front and D sts., Portland, Or

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 43 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

K. SHERLOCK SADDLERY HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st. Portland Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO 109 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

SEEDS AND TREES

E. W. ALLEN (SUCCESSOR TO H. HANSON), wholesale and retail dealer in farm, garden, flower and tree seeds, also fruit, shade and ornamental trees, garden and orchard tools etc. 171 Front st.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

NEUSTADTER BROS, MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal Cassimere Clothing, 67, 69, 71 Front st. Portland Or

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS

NORTHROP & STURGIS 91 AND 93 OAK ST, corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

WALL PAPER

F[illegible] & CO. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest, frescoing and artistic work. 127 and 129 Third st. 28a

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO 102 FRONT ST Portland and 87 Market st San Francisco

FOR SALE.

St. George Hotel Business and Furniture.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the County Court and [illegible] of the estate I will on Thursday the 23d day of December 1886 at 10 o'clock A M sell at public auction upon the premises, cor First and Columbia sts, of the City of Portland, Or, all of the business furniture, stoves, rags, carpets, crockery, glassware, safe, hotel fixtures, beds, bedding and personal property of every description in or about and used in connection with the St George Hotel and Restaurant at the S W cor of Columbia and First sts. of the City of Portland, Or, and described in the inventory of the estate of Pierre Marcelet deceased now on file. All of this furniture is [illegible] and in good condition. The hotel and restaurant are doing a large and prosperous business. Immediately upon the sale the hotel, a large modern brick building, with the restaurant will be for rent at reasonable rates. Terms of sale cash in hand or bankable notes with approved security. For further particulars, see or address John Bigne, St. George Hotel, Portland, Oregon. JOHN BIGNE, Surviving Executor Estate Pierre Marcelet, Deceased. 9 115

FAIR WARRANTS.

Notice to Holders of Oregon State Agricultural Society Warrants.

The Oregon State Board of Agriculture has appropriated its available surplus funds, to be applied on the payment of all warrants of the Oregon State Agricultural Society pro rata upon their face value, that are presented to the undersigned by the first day of January 1887. All persons holding said warrants are requested to send them to J T Gregg, Secretary Oregon State Board of Agriculture at Salem, Oregon, before the first day of January 1887. The pro rata to be paid by the Oregon State Board of Agriculture will be determined upon the amount of said warrants then in his hands. Persons sending their warrants will please give their names and postoffice address plainly written.

J T GREGG,
Salem Or. Dec 8 1886. 4d to j1 Sec'y of O. S. B. A.

FOR SALE.

Two lots and a five room cottage with cellar and cistern water, lots high and sightly, city	$2000
Half block on N street, at east end of bridge	
Two-story store-building and ground, an immense bargain	1800
Quarter block in Henson's Addition	275
Seven room hard finished house; city and well water	1250
Five-room cottage, ¼ lot	800

Farms in Multnomah, Clackamas, Polk and Marion counties.

Money to loan on farm and city property, and on good personal security.

Apply to
OREITZ & LAMBERT,
I street, East Portland.
3d1

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite and single at 408½ First st. 27n1m

TO LET—IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; FURnished rooms singly or for housekeeping; references required. Address J, care Oregonian. 7d6

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, also furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 372 First st. 22nd

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS, bath etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 234 Morrison st. cor Pacific. 16ntf

FOR RENT—A HALL WITH LADIES AND gents toilet, suitable for societies or clubs, at reasonable rent. Apply to J C BAYER, 265 Second st.

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—SIX ROOMED HOUSE, 173 STARK st. cor North Eighth. Inquire of JOHN R. FOSTER, 60 Front st. 10d3

FOR RENT—A TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE IN first rate order; two blocks from postoffice, rent [illegible]. P W GILLETTE, 2[illegible] Stark st. 10 1tf

FOR RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS, A good hotel, containing 70 or 80 rooms, in Portland. Inquire of W S LADD or J F CAPLES. o10tf

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE of 11 rooms, pleasant locality; parties with small children need not apply. Address M L J, care Oregonian. 5d6

FOR RENT—OUR BUSINESS HAVING NEcessitated removal to larger quarters, we offer for rent the store now occupied by us at 245 First st. 10ntf FORBES & WHEELER.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND FINE table board for two or three persons. 201 Seventh st. cor Taylor. 8dtf

ROOMS FURNISHED WITH BOARD, IN PRIvate family, $22 50 per month, good location, 167 West Park, southwest cor Yamhill. 30d14

FOR RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No 241 Sixth and Main streets. 5dtf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with gas, bath and fire; board if desired by day or week, at 90 Sixth st. 7otf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR BARGAINS IN EAST SIDE PROPERTY see H L McGUIRE, over First National Bank, East Portland. 5ntf

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A MAGNIFICENT grain and stock farm of 750 acres, situate in Polk county Oregon, 400 acres in cultivation, well watered; good buildings, large tile meadow; terms very liberal. For full particulars call at office of OREITZ & LAMBERT, East Portland Oregon. 11d5

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND CHOICE LOTS ON Marquam's Hill in Portland City Homestead; makes a neat home and the best bargain offered at $[illegible], also ¼ block in Stephens Addition, East Portland, price $650. Inquire of J W OGILBEE, 112 First street, Portland. 17ntf

FOR SALE—340 ACRES PART OF DONATION Land Claim of Henry Warren, situate near McMinnville Or, nearly all fenced and in good state of cultivation. Will sell in lots of 20 to 100 or more acres, as may suit purchaser, price $15 to $35 per acre cash. Apply to C O T WILLIAMS, Joint Executor, at Oregon City Or, or J C MAGERS, Attorney, at McMinnville, Or. 14n1m

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS MILCH COW, with calf one week old, for sale by FRED A. CRAWFORD, Dayton Oregon. 9d6

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A lighter horse, a very fine Hambletonian brood mare, weight 1300 lbs, seven years old, sixteen hands high. Apply at SHERRY BROS, cor Seventh and G.

FOR SALE—HORSES, FAT CATTLE, THOROugh bred Hereford and Jersey Cattle, Fresh Milch Cows at the Portland Stock Yards. 5ntf J. H. RATHBUN, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSIC LESSONS TAUGHT FOR 50c A LESson. 315 H st. cor Fourteenth, city. 10d3

MRS. WESTAWAY HAS OPENED MANICURE parlors. Ladies wishing to have hands and nails beautified please call at 171 Fourth st. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. 13n1m

S. H. GREENBERG (LATE OF HENRICHSEN & Greenberg, Portland Or) wholesale dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. 206 Kearney st., Room 8, San Francisco. No goods sold at retail. 8o

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WHARF, MADISON st.—Flour, Grain and General Merchandise stored at lowest rates. CHAS CHALMERS, Agent. 16o3m

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON ANY kind of security, such as Household Furniture (without removal), Pianos, Organs, Horses, Wagons, Buggies, or Personal Notes with an acceptable endorser. R. A. FRAME, 133½ First st. cor Alder. 11dtf

S. SIMON REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROker. $1000 to $20,000 to loan on city property; houses for rent and rents collected at 5 per cent.; farms, houses and lots for sale. 127½ First st. 23n1m

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1851, Portland, Or

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. ED M COFFROTH WILL OBLIGE BY sending his present address to P O. box 67, Portland, Oregon. 10d3

SALESMAN CAN ADD A1 LINE, SMALL SAMples; one agent earned $6400, others up to $2000 in 1885. P O box 1371, New York. 11d2

NOTICE—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted by my wife after this date. [illegible] Dec 10 1886. AUGUSTUS WHIPPLE.

W. C BROWN & CO'S STR. "ISABEL," CAPT. John Bolser, for St. Helens, Union Ridge, Woodland and La Center, leaves foot of Washington st. at 9 A M Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning alternate days. For freight or passage inquire on dock or on board. 20octf

MRS. E LePRANS, METAPHYSICIAN, CONtinues the work begun by Mrs. J Anderson Root at 270 Washington st. Class for instruction in Healing Power of Mind at 7 30 P M. Patients treated from 10 A. M to 1 P M daily and on Sundays from 12 30 to 2 P M. 24n1m

SPECIAL NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that after this date T N Shuman is not my agent for the sale of fruit trees, and I will not be responsible for any trees he may sell hereafter. H. W. PRETTYMAN, Proprietor of Railroad Nursery, East Portland, Oregon. December 1 1886. 2d10

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No 1, Multnomah county, Oregon.—The school tax for 1886 of the above district is now due and payable and can be paid at the office of the clerk; the same will be deemed delinquent unless paid within sixty days from the date hereof. The clerk will be in his office and prepared to receive taxes each day from 8 o'clock A. M till 5 o'clock P M (Friday evenings excepted). T. T. STRUBLE, School Clerk. Office, Room 13, Portland Savings Bank Building. Nov 5 1886. 9ntd

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING—THE stockholders of the Portland Water Company are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at 2 o'clock P.M. of the 29th day of December A D 1886 at the office of said company in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary or expedient for dissolving the corporation, settling its business, disposing of its property and dividing its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. This call is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of said corporation duly passed at a meeting thereof held on the 1st day of December 1886. H C LEONARD, Secretary. 9d 0

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Portland Lime and Cement Co., foot of Washington st., up to December 10 1886, for furnishing 800 cords of first class body red or yellow fir wood, cut from green timber and seasoned, to be delivered at their lime kilns, East Portland, in quantities of 400 cords monthly, commencing February 1887. Bids for [illegible] of the above amount will be entertained. The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. [illegible] wkly PORTLAND LIME AND CEMENT CO.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company and are prepared to purchase for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metals of all kinds. 4 and 5 K st. Portland Or. 4mtf

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE,
PORTLAND, OREGON, October 8, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of works for the water supply of the city of Portland, Oregon, will be received at this office until 12 M. December 15th, 1886.

These works will be constructed according to the printed specifications dated August 24th, 1886, and will include thirty one miles of wrought-iron pipe, 27 and 25¼ inches in diameter, three iron bridges, two thousand feet of submerged pipe under and across the Willamette river, a reservoir within the city limits, and all other works described in the specifications, excepting those specified as "Head works," which are now under contract.

The specifications provide that the wrought-iron pipes shall be made of iron sixty inches in width, but proposals will also be received for furnishing the iron, and for manufacturing the entire length of pipe, of iron either forty two, forty-eight, or sixty inches in width.

Proposals will also be received for the construction of all the works described in the specifications, excepting the Head-works, for a lump sum, the contractor being at liberty to use iron for his pipes either forty two, forty-eight, or sixty inches in width, the whole work to be completed within eighteen months after signing the contract.

In these modified forms of proposals the width of iron proposed will be stated in the bids, and a copy of this advertisement will be attached to each bid.

The proposals will be endorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposals for Construction of Water Works," and addressed to Philip C. Schuyler, clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon.

The specifications and such further information as may be required will be furnished on application by

ISAAC W. SMITH,
Engineer of the Water Committee,
Portland, Oregon.
10o td

Over 50,000 Names!

Steel's Oregon Tax Roll.

(Assessment of 1886.)

Being a certified copy of the Tax Roll of every county in Oregon showing name, occupation, postoffice address, number of acres of land owned, value of the same, indebtedness and gross value of property, will be forwarded by registered mail to any address in the U S for $80 or will be sent by express C O D on receipt of $10. Single counties may be had at the following rates:

	EACH
Columbia, Coos, Crook, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Morrow, Tillamook	$2 00
Baker and Clatsop	2 50
Benton, Polk, Union and Wasco	3 00
Clackamas, Jackson, Umatilla and Washington	4 00
Douglas, Lane and Yamhill	5 00
Linn	6 00
Marion	7 00
Multnomah	15 00

Orders left with any County Clerk in the State, with the Assistant Secretary of State, or with the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

10d w W G STEEL, P O Box 588, Portland, Or.

EVERDING & FARREL.

Timothy, Clover, Rye SEED

FRONT AND ASH STS.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, DEC. 12, 1886.

When a man comes over to Portland from Puget sound he would do well to look out that he is not followed by murderers from that region.

Arrangements for interchange of traffic between the O. & C. and O. P. railroads have just been made. Such interchange will be both convenient and profitable for the country.

The tariff on sugar enhances the cost of an article consumed by every man, woman and child, and it ought to be cut off. It is a tax levied chiefly on the poor, because the poor outnumber the rich by one hundred to one.

Queen Victoria will not allow a newspaper that prints anything about the Colin Campbell scandal to come into her palace. Now, if she would also shut out of her palace the Prince of Wales and sundry other of her own descendants, she would make further headway in the same good work.

The highest point in Minnesota is only 1882 feet above the sea level, and the greater part of the state is less than 1000 feet above it. Oregon would profess to look down with disdain upon a dead level like this; and yet we suspect many people in Oregon would be glad to exchange some of our altitudes for Minnesota's lower levels.

It is now suggested that "Doc" Wilson himself doesn't know the true inwardness of the misconduct on Moen's part, which the latter has paid him so much money not to divulge, and that Moen paid the money because he supposed Wilson knew something he doesn't actually know. This is not a very improbable conjecture.

The Heppner *Gazette* tells in a boasting way about the arrival of an agricultural report at its office, thus: "It is not every little country paper like this that is favored with a copy of the government's agricultural report, but by hard work the influence of the Oregon delegation secured one for the *Gazette* shop, and it helped load down the mail stage that rolled in last night."

The opening of the Oregonian railway through the Willamette valley is another important stimulant to the activity of the state. There ought now to be constructed a railway of similar kind from East Portland easterly and southerly through Multnomah, Clackamas and Marion counties, taking in a large tract of valuable country that lies far away from all transportation lines.

The New York *Sun* is sympathizing with the President on his rheumatism and suggesting as a remedy acetate of potash and vichy water, says, however, that there is but one remedy for the rheumatism of the democratic party, and that is "an unadulterated Democratic policy, with all the mugwumpism strained out. Purge the administration of republican office-holders, to begin with, and the democratic rheumatism will be cured, and the glorious old party will soon be as healthy as a catamount and as hearty as a moose."

If, as now seems probable, the man Mickel, from Seattle, of whom so many relics have been found, was actually murdered, the deed pretty certainly was done by some person or persons who followed him over from Seattle for that express purpose, just as Kenealy was undoubtedly murdered by a man who had followed him over from Tacoma. Puget sound papers that decry Portland as a place given up to lawlessness and murder would do well to advise their own citizens, coming to Portland or going elsewhere, to be on their guard against the murderers who follow them from their own homes. These fellows know it is safer to commit murder where the parties are not known.

Yesterday THE OREGONIAN, referring to a letter in a Salem paper which complained because the water bonds of Portland were not to be taxed, attempted to say that it would be no more just for the state to tax the means employed by Portland (or any other town) to obtain a water supply than it would be for the same authority to single out the farmer's well for taxation. The remark got into print "farmer's wool," which made nonsense. Of course, however, it is not meant that exemption of the city's water supply from taxation stands upon the same ground in law as exemption of the farmer's water supply. The intention was merely to illustrate the equities of the case.

Lady Colin Campbell is not the daughter of Victoria Woodhull. She is the daughter of a highly respectable Irish family. Her father was at one time high sheriff of one of the southern counties of Ireland, and is a man of considerable wealth and social consequence. Lady Campbell brought her husband a fortune of some $30,000, and has already expended considerable of it for his benefit. Lady Campbell was an entirely respectable woman before her foolish marriage of a titled snob to please her vain old mother, and in her first appearance in court a year or so ago to secure a legal separation made an excellent impression, and her charges then made were not disputed by her husband, who is probably "kicking" now because with a divorce for cause he will lose her money.

The *Astorian* appears to be indignant. It denounces Simon bitterly, quoting with approval from another paper, a scathing criticism upon him for appearing as attorney for the vote buyers, who recently plead guilty at Portland. We quote: "If Simon had a particle of personal pride or respect for the official positions he holds, he would have delegated this piece of petty practice to some other attorney. Just think of it! The republican chairman openly defending bribers, and a police commissioner hand-in-glove with criminals!" Yet this is Mitchellism, pure and simple, and the *Astorian* sustains it by supporting through thick and thin the man who is behind it all, and whose system of politics rests upon it. That paper, as far as it can, supports, protects and defends the trunk of the system, and then absurdly hacks away at a limb of it.

DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM.

Among the leading democratic papers of the United States are the New York *World* and Louisville *Courier-Journal*. It would not be easy, perhaps it would be impossible, to name two journals that have so wide a democratic constituency and so fully represent the wishes of the party. Both these papers complain of the president;—the *World*, that he is "conducting his administration on a personal basis,—appointing a republican to office here, ignoring a democrat there, naming a relative for advancement in this quarter, cultivating the mugwumps in the East and cajoling democratic partisans in the West;" while the *Courier-Journal*, after delivering its complaint, frankly lays down three rules which it says the president must follow if he wants to save himself and the party, viz: First, he must change his views on silver and cut loose from the money sharpers of the East. Second, he must cut loose from the pastry-cooks—by which he means civil service reformers—and reform with democrats exclusively. Thirdly, he should lay down the gospel and the law of the party on revenue reform in a way to discourage Mr. Randall and his friends. The *Courier-Journal* admits that these things would raise a storm, but "this the administration must be prepared to meet, and, in the long run, it will be found preferable to the stagnation and malaria, the disease and death, of an atmosphere permeated by none of the exhilarating and purifying currents of healthy life. One thing is certain, the president cannot afford to make any more mistakes either as to measures or as to men, if he hopes to stay where he is, and the democratic party cannot afford to win any more victories and get nothing for them." These are interesting points of democratic criticism.

THE INTELLIGENT MINORITY.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of Garrison, a man whose name is as indelibly written on the face of American history as that of Washington, Lincoln or Grant. Why? He was not an orator; not a warrior; he never held a place of political power or civic consequence, and yet he is a significant figure in American history. Why? Because he belonged to a class of men in history that are few in numbers but are illustrious as the heroes, not of defeat, but of that "victory deferred, not lost," that is the fate of the intelligent minority.

Garrison belonged to the class of unselfish agitators for the reform of public abuses that are great and successful ultimately because they are sane and unselfish. He was not like Jefferson and Clay, two-thirds philanthropist and one-third politician; he was a man of that rare breed whose moral sensibility to public injustice and inhumanity is so keen and fine that self is absolutely, unshrinkingly and unswervingly sunk in the cause. To this small class of peaceful agitators for the cause of civil and religious justice and humanity, which they sought to make synonymous with law, belonged Luther, William of Orange, liberator of Holland, John Hampden, John Wesley, John Howard, Mrs. Fry, Wilberforce, Romilly and O'Connell. These include persons of totally different intellectual types and temperaments, but whatever their faults or weaknesses they were all identical in their capacity to sink self totally in a forlorn cause.

Garrison fairly belongs to this class. His father was a bright Yankee sailor, who married his mother, a beautiful woman of rare tenderness and piety, and of Irish parentage, only to soon desert her and leave her to struggle alone in the world with her children. Young Garrison served his time as a printer at the case and in the job room, developed a remarkable ability as an editorial writer, and at an early age became a convert to anti-slavery opinions. His first word was in 1828, when, but 24 years of age, he said in his small weekly paper: "Before God and our country we give our pledge that the liberation of the enslaved Africans shall always be uppermost in our pursuits. The people must be aroused from their lethargy as by a trumpet call, and they shall not quietly slumber while we have the management of a press or the strength to hold a pen." Next he went to Baltimore, where he was imprisoned for his opinions. Henry Clay was deeply interested in his case and sought to pay his fine, but was anticipated by Arthur Tappan. Then Garrison went to Boston and began the *Liberator*, with the words, "I will be harsh as truth; as uncompromising as justice; I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard. My influence, humble as it is, shall be felt in coming years, not as a curse, but as a blessing, and posterity will bear testimony that I was right. I desire to thank God that he enables me to disregard the 'fear of man which bringeth a snare,' and to speak his truth with simplicity and power." This was the opening of a campaign in 1831 that ended only with the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in 1865.

Let it be remembered that Garrison was an abolitionist agitator four years before England emancipated her slaves. His words were prophetic, for in Boston to-day stands a statue to Garrison, a man whom Boston's merchants mobbed in 1835. Garrison was always cool, dispassionate in his language; he never ranted; never counselled or approved of violence; he did not vote; he was a non-resistant, whose simple doctrine so enraged the opposition that Georgia put a price on his head. He was dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope around his waist; his hat destroyed, his clothing torn, and he only escaped hanging by the influence of the mayor who, to save his life, committed him to jail on the pretext of being a disturber of the peace. The mob was composed of the so-called mercantile aristocracy of the city. Garrison's sole offense was that he advocated the abolition of slavery. He had attempted to address the Woman's Anti-slavery society; the mob broke up the meeting, and the mayor of Boston with his own hands threw the sign of the *Liberator* office to the furious mob that demanded its destruction. Garrison, released from jail, began his work again, as calm, genial and resolute as if he had been serenaded instead of mobbed. It has been fairly said that he and Calhoun were the most potent factors in the abolition of slavery. Calhoun swayed the South to battle for slavery and Garrison directly and indirectly educated the North to that hostility to slavery upon which Lincoln securely rested when he invoked the war powers of the constitution to announce and enforce emancipation.

The influence of Garrison was not seen in the increase of unconditional abolitionists, pure and simple, but it was apparent in the increase of anti-slavery men, seeking under the constitution to resist the march of slavery into free states, and thus finally starve it into decay, starvation and submission to gradual eradication. When Garrison began to plead in 1830 public opinion in both parties was absolutely dead to the moral and political blight of slavery. Edward Everett, Boston's gifted orator, and Harvard's pet scholar, the pride of the Unitarian pulpit, declared in congress that "there was no cause wherein he would sooner fight than the suppression of a slave insurrection." Rev. Dr. Dewey said he would "return his own son to slavery to save the Union." Rev. Dr. Wayland, Rev. Dr. Adams and Rev. Dr. Bacon were bitter proslavery men. Women were mobbed for teaching colored children to read in Connecticut. There was utter political darkness, intolerance and silence on the subject of slavery, until out of this gloom came the clear note of Garrison, a prophet, like Elijah, lashing the priests of Baal to fury. The anti-slavery party grew so rapidly after the Boston mob that by 1840 it included John Quincy Adams, Channing, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Parker, Longfellow and Emerson—the best brains and character of the country. Webster, Choate, Felton, Winthrop, Hawthorne and Everett refused to be converted, but the party grew strong that was in 1831 but the shadow of Garrison's feeble hand against a sour and cheerless sky. By 1850 Greeley, Seward, Sumner and Chase were pronounced anti-slavery men, and from that forward the party gathered strength with extraordinary rapidity. Probably had Garrison died as early as 1840 the anti-slavery agitation would have gone on just the same to its ultimate of war and emancipation, but it was Garrison's ten years of martyrdom that sowed the seed of the great anti-slavery church, and made its gospel finally the law of the land. Garrison broke the slumber of both parties; his finger touched the corpse of Christian sentiment and it started to its feet, and the anti-slavery organizers and leaders of the republican party were as much the growth of the seed of Garrison's thought as Phillips, his first able-bodied recruit and most splendid saber.

Dr. Van Holst, the able German historian of our times, acknowledges the power of Garrison as an agitator. In 1835 Angelina Grimke, who gave up her slave property and left her home and family in South Carolina, because of slavery, wrote Garrison: "A hope gleams across my mind that our blood will be spilt, instead of the slaveholders; our lives will be taken and theirs spared." Her correspondent, on the eve of the mob preparing for him in Boston, thought this spirit "Christ-like," nor did he view it differently after he had been snatched from a fate like Lovejoy's. He was a tremendous force in the history of our politics. He was a pure, peaceable, able, intelligent man, as absolutely unselfish and terribly in earnest to do right, as God gave him to see the right, as Christ, whose teachings and example he quoted, against slavery. He represented the one factor in society and politics that able politicians never take into consideration in all their scheming and striving for success, the public moral sense, that sometimes dormant, sometimes clouded by the dust of trade, is never really dead. When a man with a great cause and a fine conscience puts earthly ambition and consequences behind him, and, fearing nobody but God, proposes to sink or swim, he is as terrible a fellow in the moral world to politicians as a Russian nihilist, who takes his life in his hand and spends it freely to assassinate him, is to the czar. The same man with a good cause, with a conscience, with courage, with a temper that cares nothing for himself, but solely for his flag, is the man that periodically in history has surprised the shrewdest statesmen and brought their best laid schemes to confusion and revolution. Garrison belonged to the breed that Emerson describes as always ready "until they can come into port nobly, to sail boldly with God the raging sea."

It is not easy to define the exact amount of service contributed by men so different in temperament and methods as Garrison, Greeley, Sumner, Seward and Lincoln; but of Garrison's historical consequence as the initial anti-slavery agitator there can be no more question than there is of Calhoun's responsibility for a South solid for slavery and secession.

A UNIFORM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAW.

By a unanimous vote the last Episcopal convention of the diocese of New York passed a resolution, asking the general convention at Chicago to "take action in order to have uniformity in the law of marriage throughout the United States," and Senator Edmunds has just presented a memorial to congress in favor of a constitutional amendment empowering congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce.

The present confusion and conflict of the marriage laws between the states is notorious. A man or woman prohibited from marrying in New York can evade and defy the inhibition by simply going to New Jersey or Connecticut and negotiating a marriage that will be valid in New York. In South Carolina jurisprudence there is no provision for divorce. In New York and a number of states adultery is the only legal cause. In other states marriage is regarded by the law as simply a civil contract, which makes the number of legal pleas for divorce almost without limit or specific definition. In the several state laws on the subject the recognized causes of divorce vary in number from one to fourteen. Tennessee provides that a husband shall be entitled to a divorce from a wife who "refuses to remove to that state with him," while the law of Alabama fails to provide that the husband may have a divorce for cruel treatment by his wife, the lawgivers of Alabama evidently deeming Hood's lines a poetic fiction:

Sometimes she takes my buggy whip
And makes me feel the thong of it;
For I am small, and she is tall
And that's the short and long of it.

Our marital morals have been described as "a sort of modified Mormonism which punishes bigamy, but not when the multiple spouses are wedded successively instead of simultaneously." At the last session of congress Senator Cullom proposed the following additional article to the fundamental law:

> ARTICLE XVI.—Section 1. The only institution or contract of marriage within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction shall be that of the union in marriage of one man with one woman; and bigamy or polygamy is forever prohibited, any law, custom, form, or ceremony, civil or religious, to the contrary notwithstanding.
>
> Sec. 2. No state shall pass any law or allow any custom, form, or ceremony of marriage except in obedience to and conformably to the institution of marriage as hereinbefore established; but otherwise the regulation within each state of marriage and divorce, and civil and criminal jurisdiction over these subjects, shall belong to the several states as heretofore.
>
> Sec. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Senator Cullom's bill was keenly criticised by the press of the country because it implied that the regulation of marriage and divorce within each state resided only with the states and not with the general government. It was answered that power and jurisdiction on this subject now reside in the national authority, "and that an exercise thereof by a general enactment of the national legislature would be in effect an estoppel of their subsequent exercise by the local legislative bodies. They are of that class of regulative powers which Cooley says are liable to be controlled, or to become altogether dormant, so far as concerns their exercise by the local agencies, 'by the exercise of a superior power vested in the national government,' which, within the sphere of its constitutional action, 'moves with supreme authority, untrammeled except by the restraints that have been *expressly imposed*.'"

Under the constitution congress has power to pass whatever legislation is necessary to provide for the general welfare of the republic, and under this broad authority, if congress decides that a national law of marriage and divorce is necessary to the common welfare of the republic, the enactment of such a law supersedes all local law and terminates all local legislation.

If this view be sound, then a constitutional amendment is not necessary to the end in view, since it is fairly argued that the power of congress to enforce by appropriate legislation all that the proposed amendment contains is already unquestionable and ample. The Chicago *Times* on this point said in criticising Cullom's bill:

> A general law of marriage and divorce is as clearly within the legislative power of congress as a general law on any other subject. The only ground on which this proposition can be rationally denied is that the marriage relation is not a matter of national concern, not a subject that touches the general welfare of the republic, but a purely local matter that will admit polygamy in Utah, polyandry in Illinois, saturnation in New York, promiscuity in Massachusetts, and monogamy in the capital district, without harm or prejudice to the general welfare.

A DEEPENING MYSTERY.

The disappearance of Mr. Reuben Mickel, of Seattle, who was last seen in Portland on Saturday, the 4th inst., is one of the most extraordinary and mysterious events that has ever come under notice here, and every new incident that comes to light only deepens the mystery. It is now known that he was negotiating with some men, as yet unknown, for a ticket to the East by rail; that he was to get this ticket on that day, at the east-bound train, and that he went across the river on the transfer boat at train time. On Monday at noon, nearly two days later, his hat, pocketbook and cane were found under the corner of a warehouse near the depot. On Sunday morning his overcoat was found in a smoking car at Umatilla, but nothing unusual was suspected, since the disappearance of Mr. Mickel was not then known. As soon as it became known the finding of the overcoat was announced, but the mystery was still further deepened by the fact that it was found in a car which had not started from Portland and to which it must have been transferred at Umatilla Junction. Again yesterday a new incident was added to the mystery by the discovery of the missing man's valise, cut open and rifled, on a dock at the foot of one of the streets at the lower part of the city of Portland, in a situation that renders it quite probable, indeed almost certain, that it had been thrown there within twenty-four hours of the time of its discovery.

Who were the men with whom he was negotiating for a ticket? No one knows. The fact that he was negotiating with them is known through a letter written by himself to his family at Seattle. They may have been deceiving him about the ticket, and may have adopted this plan of procedure as a means of opening the way to robbing him, or to the commission of murder, if that were necessary to make the purpose of robbery successful. It is altogether probable, we think, that the men had some knowledge of him at Puget sound, though he may have had no knowledge of them there; that they followed him here or fell in with him here, and that they adopted the expedient of the ticket, to be delivered to him at the east side, as a means of getting him into their power and of murdering him, if necessary, for the money he was supposed to have on his person.

It is difficult to believe that such a crime could be perpetrated in open day, but the place is not wholly unfavorable for it. It is conceivable that it would be possible to commit such a crime there and yet escape observation. But the manner in which the effects of the missing man have been scattered, and the circumstances of their discovery, deepen the mystery at every step. It is a far more mysterious and remarkable case than the murder of Kenealy in "the Villard ruins," and we think it highly probable that the success of that murder was the suggestion of this one. If the valise found yesterday had in fact been in the place where found no longer than one day, it would indicate that at least one of the murderers was still here, and the transfer of the coat from one car to another at Umatilla would indicate that at least one of them had gone as far as that place, and perhaps farther, toward the East. All the obtainable facts ought to be carefully compared and studied. Here is one of the best of opportunities for an ingenious and constructive mind.

In the history of Oregon the ground had seldom been so dry as it was this year. A resident of Yamhill, in Portland yesterday, stated that, with all the rain, the swails yet contained no water.

Remarkable Escape.

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "One year ago I was in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friend then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until now I am in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

GORGEOUS.

The word faintly expresses it, for Feldenheimer surpassed all previous efforts in presenting to a critical public, a stock of jewelry, diamonds, watches, etc. Give an hour's time to the inspection of this unusually large and grand display, and you go home thoroughly pleased with the visit. Mr. Feldenheimer does not mean to be behind the large establishments of other cities in the matter of display.

MEETING NOTICE.

Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting will be held at their lodge room, Masonic Temple, this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Election of officers and collection of dues. By order W. M.
A. J. MARSHALL, Sec.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 10th, at St. Vincent's hospital, Mrs. L. Smith, of Shoalwater Bay.

DECEMBER STYLES of the Celebrated Butterick Patterns at Wass' Hair Store, 88 Yamhill st. 30c?

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

J. POLIVKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 23 Washington.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

Elegant Black Silk, Velvet, Plush and Leather Toilet Sets. 150 dozen Handkerchiefs. 500 dozen Gloves, latest styles, every pair warranted. Come and select your Cloak before all are gone. Prices reduced on all goods for the Holiday Season.

McALLEN & McDONNELL,

Popular Dry Goods Store, 165 3d st.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO

PURCHASE A HOUSE & LOT!

WORTH $1000—FOR $150!

150 Lots, 50x100 feet in size, ranging in value from $150 to $500, to be sold as a whole for the uniform price of $150 for each 50x100 feet, on monthly installments of $10.

No interest charged on deferred payments.

On two of these lots are houses and improvements, worth $1000 and $800 respectively, each of which will go for the price asked for one Lot.

This property is in the thriving town of Sellwood, situated on the Willamette River, near Portland; has good, rapid and safe communication, by a steamboat built expressly for the purpose, lands passengers on the river front at the business center of Portland. There are already over 200 families living in Sellwood, 2 furniture factories running to their fullest capacity, 1 sawmill, 3 stores, 1 hotel, good schools, churches and other evidences of prosperity and permanent improvement. The fare by steamer, for those living in Sellwood, is only 5 cents to or from Portland, which makes traveling as cheap and pleasanter than by street cars.

A good and sufficient bond for a deed will be given upon payment of first installment of $10.

A Division of the property will take place when the lots are all sold, and will be made by and in such a manner as shall be decided upon by a majority of the purchasers, and a warranty deed will be given for each lot after the division and payment of last installment is made. It is desirable that this division be made at as early a date as possible, that purchasers desiring to improve may know the exact location of their property.

Persons at a distance desiring to avail themselves of this unparalleled offer can send the first installment by registered letter, money order or express at my risk, and a bond will be immediately forwarded.

☞ Send for Maps showing location of this property. Address all communications to

F. C. GOODIN,
100 Front Street, Portland, Or.

OUR CORNER WINDOW, MONDAY,

Monday will be dressed with High-Class Novelties in NECKWEAR

From Fisk, Clark & Flagg, New York, and other leading importers. These goods are Elegant Holiday Presents for gentlemen at exceptionally low figures.

ROBERTS,
FIRST AND ALDER.

[illegible]

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT!

Corner Front and Morrison sts., Portland,
WILL BE OPENED ON SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 12th, by WM. MALTA CAVIANA, Prop.

Table supplied with the very best the market affords. Give me a trial.

DEKUM'S.
Christmas Cards
Juvenile Books
Elegant Volumes
Fine Stationery
Scrap Books
Autograph Albums.
DEKUM'S.

$6000—Corner Lot and Good House, centrally located, about two blocks from Postoffice. CLAYTON & OLIVER,
25 Stark St.

ELEGANT

[illegible]

Embracing Novelties from all quarters of the globe, comprising the Newest Novelties in Ivory, Bronze; Satin, Olive Wood, Heather, Celluloid and Cut Bohemian Cologues and Pungents; Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Odor Cases, Perfume Stands, Necessaires, Traveling Companions, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Baby Toilets, Jewel Stands, Card Cases and Receivers; Smokers' Sets and Manicure Sets in large variety, together with the finest line of Perfumery, both foreign and domestic, ever offered in Portland, and at prices that are particularly low.

[illegible]
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,
ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

DR. E. A. JONES, 48½ FIRST ST., NEAR ASH. 3in9tf

WANTED—LABORERS FOR R. R. WORK; free fare. 4d9tf KINCAID & CO., 108 First st.

OAK 1000 CORDS DRY AT $5 PER CORD. Telephone 181. (17tf) JACKSON & CO.

TO PHYSICIANS — A FINE SIXTEEN-CUP battery for sale, cheap. Address Battery, care Oregonian. 11

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD in private family. Address, stating terms, N., Oregonian. 11

CENTRAL, GOOD AND PROMPT—THAT IS what you find in the New York Restaurant, 132 First and Alder sts.

TELEGRAPHY — PARTIES DESIRING INstruction in practical telegraphy, please address Leonard, care Oregonian. 11

WOOD—GO TO L. C. UNGER'S, FOOT OF Taylor st., for Dry Wood, cut any length. Telephone No. 431. 11d1

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS GO TO MRS. SWIFT'S, cor. Fifth and Alder streets, and see 150 fine designs in Wax Flowers. 12d3

H. B. LITT, MANUFACTURER OF FINE LAdies all-wool Silk Dresses, corner of Third and Alder streets. Postoffice box 397. 5d11su w&sa

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 rooms and bath, modern improvements. Address Z. Y. X., care Oregonian. 12d7

ACHES AND PAINS DO NOT EXIST WITH Chicago Candies. A whole ton at MORGAN & HOELBING'S, First and Yamhill. 12d3

SCHIMER'S CONFECTIONERY, OYSTER AND Coffee Rooms, 265 First st. New, neat and inviting. Christmas tree ornaments in plenty. 11d1

TRAVELERS—SELECT A TRUNK, VALISE OR traveling bag from SILBERSTEIN'S (exclusive dealers), opp. Esmond.

THEATRICAL AND MASQUERADE COSTUMES for sale or hire. S. BARUTH, N. W. corner Fifth and Washington sts. Country orders solicited. 12d

175 WASHINGTON ST., COR. WEST PARK, near Casino—sunny front rooms, with bath; reasonable rent. Also one room for light housekeeping.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH HOME board and privilege of bath; charges reasonable. MRS. LEVY, 28½ Washington st., between First and Second. References required. 11

SMOKERS, ATTENTION—I CAN SAVE YOU 50 per cent. on a special lot of A1 cigars; just purchased; they are fine. 60;4314 LOBE, First and Salmon sts.

THE PARTY WHO LEFT A POCKETBOOK containing valuable papers and money at L. Loewenson's Dry Goods Store, 289 First st., between Jefferson and Columbia, can have the same by proving property and paying for advertisement. 11

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST QUARTER BLOCK in East Portland, fully improved, with stone wall, ornamental trees, etc., together with the large and handsome residence thereon, containing all modern improvements. For particulars see H. D. McGUIRE.

FOR SALE—BY H. D. McGUIRE, OVER FIRST National Bank East Portland.
$1100—One-half block in Stephen's add., East Portland.
300—Corner lot, " " " "
250—Inside lot, " " " "
550—¼ block in Kenworthy's add.
2000—3 acres 15th and J sts., near High School.
750—½ block in Stephens addition, East Portland. 11

Latest New York and Parisian Designs

In Ready-Made and Suits to Order. Lowest Prices. Send for circulars and rules for self-measurement.
D. W. IJAMS, 76 Morrison st., Portland. 93d?w

HERE'S SWEETNESS.

G. M. SIMON, THE ONLY FRENCH MANUfacturer of the best Chocolate Bon Bons, Caramels and pure French Candies (25 years' experience), Seventh and Washington. First award at Mechanics' Fair. Preparing for the Holidays.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. W. M. Wisdom & Co. have advertised Ricksecker's Perfume among his lower grade. This firm does not carry Ricksecker's line, and Mr. L. Peiser, the agent, will allow Ricksecker's Perfume tested alongside of any perfumes made. The genuine Ricksecker's can be had at WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.'S, and all reliable druggists. 11

A SPECIAL CARD.

In reply to a card in yesterday's issue of THE OREGONIAN from one L. Peiser, I wish to state that it was a typographical error that made my advertisement read "Picksecker" instead of "Ricksecker," as written, and as the copy on file in THE OREGONIAN office will show. The "ad" appeared yesterday in correct form.
W. M. WISDOM,
Druggist and Dealer in Fine Perfumes,
Corner First and Stark sts.

DIVIDEND NO. 135.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1) per share upon its capital stock on December 10th, 1886. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets, Portland, Or.
1603* D. B. BUSH, Manager Oregon Branch.

MY OFFER.

From to-day until the 1st of January, I will repair Watches and Jewelry at HALF PRICE regularly charged by any one. All work guaranteed.
E. BOLLACK.
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
N.E. cor. First and Morrison, under Occidental.

CENTEMERI GLOVES.

Whereas, a great many imitations of our Gloves are being made and sold as our make, we recommend parties who wish our Gloves to buy of our only authorized agent, P. E. BRIGHAM, 103 First street.

P. CENTEMERI & CO.
New York, Nov. 28, '86.

NEW MARKET THEATER

Manager Howe announces with pleasure the engagement of the

PYKE OPERA CO.,

In Strauss's Great Opera,

THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Dec. 13, 14, 15.

FORTY ARTISTS—Including the Distinguished Prima Donna,

MISS JEANNIE WINSTON!

MISS LOUISE MANFRED! MISS TELLULA EVANS!

THREE—FAMOUS PRIMA DONNAS—THREE

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Special Saturday Matinee,

PRINCE METHUSALEM!

Elegant new costumes. Sale of seats now in progress

[illegible]ST ANNUAL

MASQUERADE BALL!

Given By

GEO. WRIGHT POST NO. 1, G. A. R.

For the Benefit of Relief Fund,

—AT—

Mechanics' Pavilion, Monday Even'g, Dec. 20th.

TICKETS—Gents' Mask, $1.00; Ladies' Mask, Free. Spectators (with privilege of floor after unmasking, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.

TEN ELEGANT PRIZES.

No disreputable characters will be admitted on the floor.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

SITUATED IN EAST PORTLAND.

We will sell, by order of A. J. MARSHALL, Guardian, at the Courthouse door,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1886,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Valuable Real Estate, situated in the city of East Portland, being Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Block No. 48.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND ART

AUCTION SALE

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Steel Engravings!

Fine Oil Paintings!

From the Easels of European and American Artists.

ALSO—Fine Studies from Celebrated European Paintings.

This Sale will take place at No. 142 Third St., between Alder and Morrison, on

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 15th,

At 2 O'clock P. M.,

—AND—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15th,

At 7 O'clock P. M.

N. B.—The above choice collection will be sold without reserve. Parties who desire to beautify their homes will find this a grand opportunity. Ladies are particularly requested to attend this sale.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

NEW TO-DAY.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Large Assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Lyons Silk Umbrellas; also Fur Sets and Capes, and Ladies' Handsome Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fans, etc., at Very Low Prices during our Clearance Sale.
3d?ot D. GRYER & CO., 147 Third st.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

M. F. GOLDSTEIN..............Lessee and Manager.

COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING!

December 13th.

Grand Season of Comic Opera

—BY THE—

Thompson Opera Co.

Opening in the Beautiful Opera

"MACAIRE!"

Now Running in London to Crowded Houses.

New Scenery! New Costumes!

PRICES..........................25 and 50c.

RESERVED SEATS 25 cents extra; to be had of McKercher & Thompson. No extra charge for reserved seats left at the Casino box-office the night of performances.

THE FINEST SELECTION

Of Goods Suitable for

Christmas Gifts.

Genuine French China Goods, Art Glass, Fine Vases, Fancy Table and Plated Ware, Library and

Parlor Lamps

OF THE UNEQUALED

"Rochester"

—IN THE—

Richest Designs

—AT—

[illegible]

COR. FRONT AND PINE.
Kamm's Block.

Just Received.

—OUR—

LONDON,

PARIS AND

VIENNA

[illegible]

—IN—

METAL,

LEATHER

AND WOOD.

J. K. GILL & Co.

75 FIRST ST.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT EAST PORTLAND.

We are instructed to sell at auction, at the "Harrington Block," between G and Eighth streets, East Portland,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, AT 10 A. M.,

On account of departure,

2 Ash Bedroom Suits, Spring Mattresses, Matting, Linoleum, Lamps, Walnut Wardrobes, Tables, Lounge, Ash Extension Table, Carpets, Steel Engravings, China Closets, Patent Ebony Rocker, Parlor Chairs, Bookcase, Walnut Secretary, Oil Paintings, Cornices, Heating Stoves, Cooking Stoves and Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Japanese Goods

—FOR THE—

Holiday Season.

MA LEE & CO.,

44 WASHINGTON ST., are now receiving

Fine China, sets and single.
Lacquer Ware in many designs.
Fans, Carved Goods, great variety.
Curios, Toys, unlimited stock.
Dressing Gowns, ladies', elegant goods.
Dressing Gowns, gents', very fine.
Smoking Jackets & Caps, beautiful styles.
Table Covers, Bed Spreads, elegant patterns.
Silk Handkerchiefs, large assortment.
Toilet Goods, all new.
Jewelry, many styles,

And other goods too numerous to specify. These goods will be sold at

Marvelously Low Prices!

This season, as we carry an unusually large stock in all lines and are therefore able to give better bargains.

Remember MA LEE & CO., 44 Washington street, [illegible]

[illegible]

WILL BE COMPL[illegible]

TO-MOR[illegible]

Within the past five days we have packed over 75 Cases of [illegible] variety being so great [illegible] erate, but simply [illegible] ment comprises the [illegible] gant articles, both [illegible]

The few lines we [illegible] elicited the greatest [illegible] tirely new in every [illegible]

BRASS GOODS, ROCOCO [illegible] ERS, FRUITS and BASKETS [illegible] tractive, and the prices [illegible] right.

Aside of these exceptional [illegible] partment in the house [illegible] additions for Holiday Trade.

In FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS [illegible] GOODS our stock is simply [illegible] styles are exquisite and [illegible]

In SILKS and DRESS GOODS [illegible] but the most desirable [illegible] most reliable makes.

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT [illegible] beautiful Sets and Pieces [illegible] broidered, as also very [illegible] Piano Covers.

Attractions in every portion of [illegible] lishment, both on the ground [illegible] stairs.

Look at our windows this [illegible]

Do not delay your selections [illegible] can be duplicated.

S. Lipman [illegible]

OUR STORE WILL BE [illegible]

SUITS SUITS SUITS

OVERCOATS

OVERCOATS

OVERCOATS

OVERCOATS

HATS HATS HATS

A. R[illegible]

THE LEADING CL[illegible]

First and Alder Str[illegible]

[illegible]

107 First St[illegible]

XMAS BARG[illegible]

Waltham Watches, fine [illegible]
Elgin Watches, fine [illegible]
Springfield Watches, fine [illegible]
Columbus Watches, fine [illegible]
Gold and Filled Gold, Ladies' [illegible]
Gold and Filled Gold, Gents' [illegible]
Diamond Rings, fine [illegible]
Diamond Pins, fine [illegible]
Diamond Ear Drops, fine [illegible]
Roman Gold Ladies' [illegible]
Enameled Gold Ladies' [illegible]
Rings, Gold, Ladies' or Gents' [illegible]
Lockets, Gold, Ladies' or Gents' [illegible]
Charms, Gold [illegible]
Bracelets, Gold [illegible]
Neck Chains, Ladies' [illegible]
Sleeve Buttons, Gold [illegible]
Sleeve Buttons, Gold [illegible]
Collar Buttons, Gold [illegible]
Collar Buttons, Gold [illegible]
Collar Buttons, Diamond [illegible]
Button Hooks, Gold [illegible]
Pencils, Gold [illegible]
Tooth Picks [illegible]
Solid Silver Ware [illegible]
Rogers' Tea Spoons [illegible]
Table Spoons and Forks [illegible]
Knives [illegible]
Napkin Rings [illegible]
Plated Cups [illegible]
Rolled Gold [illegible]

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

License to wed was issued yesterday to A. L. [illegible] and H. Henning.

Mr. Mark Thall, well and favorably known in theatrical circles on the coast, represents the [illegible] management of the Pyke Opera company season here.

Last night Ah Jim, a Chinaman, was arrested on a charge of assaulting Mary Sibert with a [illegible]. He gave bonds for his appearance in the police court Monday.

The Rev. E. W. Garner, D. D., of Astoria, will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church morning and evening. At the morning service the pulpit will be declared vacant, by order of the presbytery.

First Sergeant George F. Russell was the best-looking and most soldierly soldier at the pavilion last night. In spite of the languishing glances from dark, limpid eyes, the gallant sergeant never even so much as winked.

A three ball French carom straight rail billiard match, for $50 a side, was played last night at the Brunswick billiard parlors between Waterman and Charters. It was won by Waterman, who made 300 points to Charters's 168. Waterman's average was 6¼, Charters's 3½. Largest runs—Waterman, 42, 35, 27; Charters, [illegible], 15, 13.

The Lewis-Boyd footrace, arranged to take place to-day in City View park, has been postponed until Wednesday afternoon, when it will come off, rain or shine. The reason of the postponement is that the track is flooded, no care having been taken to keep the water off. This will be attended to between now and Wednesday. The race is for $1000, 100 yards.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

In Judge Shattuck's court yesterday, in the case of August Storz, a motion for a new trial was argued and submitted. Acker had Storz arrested in Justice Tuttle's court for abusing a [illegible] the trial resulted in Storz's acquittal. [illegible] then sued Acker for damages for malicious prosecution, and the jury awarded him [illegible]

SCHOOLBOYS ARRESTED.

Mention was made a day or two ago that [illegible] Crawford caused the arrest of two schoolboys, Oscar Bussing and Bertie Francis, for assault and battery on Della Chessbrough. The assault was committed on Mrs. Chessbrough's [illegible] a boy of 14. Yesterday the case was called in the police court, and continued one week for trial.

INCREASED RIVER SERVICE.

Commencing this week a boat will leave Ash street wharf at 6 A. M., Mondays and Thursdays for Salem, Albany, Corvallis, and all Willamette river points. Returning, arrives at 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays. This is in addition to the Dayton boat, which leaves at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, touching at all points between Portland and Dayton.

RECOVERING FROM THE SHOCK.

Dan Moran is gradually recovering from the shock he received by the jury which tried his case returning a verdict of murder in the first degree. Yesterday he was somewhat cheerful and would converse some on the ordinary topics of the day, but he still shows a disinclination to receive visitors, choosing rather the solitude which his cage affords. He isn't at all churlish, but simply asks respectfully to be left to himself.

SUIT FOR A DIVORCE.

Maggie Graham has filed suit in the state circuit court for a divorce from S. B. Graham, and to be allowed to change her name to Maggie [illegible]. Plaintiff and defendant were married in Portland, December 28, 1882, and on May 2, 1883, defendant deserted plaintiff. A return was made by the sheriff to a summons issued, that with diligent search he had been unable to effect service, which will consequently be made by publication.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George Mitchell, at one time a hackman and at present a runner for the Mariners' Home, was arrested yesterday on two charges of assault and battery preferred by William Collins. During the past week Collins has been twice in the police court for drunkenness, the last time yesterday. It was on this last occasion that he complained to the district attorney of Mitchell beating him, as he claims, without provocation. The case will be looked into Monday.

A VAGRANT "MAC."

A fellow known as Charles Brown was arrested Friday night by Policeman Young for beating [illegible] woman. Brown climbed over several fences, [illegible] of buildings and so on, but was finally run down. He also assaulted George Ward, and for [illegible] was charged in Justice Bushwiler's court [illegible] assault and battery and fined $5. For [illegible] the woman he was fined a like sum. In the police court Brown was booked for vagrancy and will be tried on this charge Monday. In the meantime the county jail is large enough to hold him.

A TIMBER-CUTTING CASE.

A motion for a new trial has been submitted in Judge Shattuck's court in the case of Louis Love vs. Leander Lewis and others. Love owns some timber land on the Columbia slough and contracted with Lewis and the others to cut it, the latter putting up a sawmill on the premises. Love sued for an accounting, claiming $6000 [illegible]. The case was tried before a jury in the state circuit some weeks ago, and resulted in Love getting a verdict for $141, which amount Lewis had previously tendered.

ROAD FORMALLY OPENED.

The Portland & Willamette Valley railway, from Elk Rock to connection with the Oregonian Railway company's line at Dundee, was formally opened yesterday. A party of some [illegible] of the capitalists and leading business men of the city left Alder street at 7 o'clock by [illegible], and taking the train at Elk Rock, reached [illegible] at noon, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner and left on their return at 1:30 P. M., reaching here about 6 o'clock, having had a most enjoyable trip and expressing much satisfaction with the new road, which promises to be of so much benefit to Portland.

BOYS RISKING THEIR LIVES.

Unless something is done to prevent little boys from climbing on to the ladders and oil boxes of the west side freight train, THE OREGONIAN will be called upon to chronicle a chapter of accidents, headed something as follows: "Boy Run Over—Lost Both Legs," "Boy Run Over and Killed," "A boy climbed on the ladder of the west side freight train last Saturday afternoon, funeral to-morrow." This practice is principally prevalent on Saturday when school doesn't keep. Yesterday something like twenty boys could be seen hanging on to the cars of the freight train as it passed Fourth and Morrison streets, about [illegible] P. M. The brakemen on top of the cars are not to blame, as coming down grade they have their hands full. Not long ago a policeman was obliged to ride down on the west side train from the top of the hill. One might again be conveniently used in this way, especially on Saturdays.

CHINESE GAMBLERS.

A short time ago one of the thousand Ah [illegible] in the city made a complaint in Justice [illegible] court against Ah Mong and a white [illegible] for running a gambling house in a cellar [illegible] Second and Washington streets. Sing subsequently appeared in court and had cheek enough to ask Justice Tuttle $2 50 to settle the case. [illegible] was bounced, and the matter seemingly [illegible]. The court in the meantime [illegible] that Sing was running a [illegible] himself in the same dive as [illegible], and made the complaint against Mong for the purpose of running Mong out, and succeeded in his scheme. Then it was he attempted to make a settlement of the case and have it withdrawn. Friday night Justice Tuttle concluded he would take a hand towards a settlement in accordance with his views. He had Constable Dan Sprague raid the game. The constable got Ah Sing, the fellow who complained against Mong, Ah Long and Thomas [illegible], and the trio were held to answer before the grand jury in bonds of $100 each. The games run in the joint are faro and dice.

GANDER RIDGE WAR RENEWED.

The war in Gander Ridge between the Holland and Day factions is not yet ended, not withstanding the numerous battles fought and won by the parties. The state circuit court decided that Margaret Holland was entitled to the disputed strip of ground, and she took possession, and Mrs. Day filed notice of appeal to the supreme court. Now comes the next issue, as [illegible] Ellen Day yesterday commenced suit in the state circuit court against Margaret Holland, Patrick Holland and Wm. O. Allen. Plaintiff complains of the defendants for [illegible] of action, and alleges that on the 6th day of October, 1886, she was in the lawful and peaceable possession of the following described [illegible] of land together with the fences, dwelling house and out-houses, and all other improvements thereon situated, and occupying the [illegible] as a residence for herself and family: On the south side of and fronting on Market street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in the city of Portland, 60x60. That on the [illegible] day of October, 1886, the defendants [illegible] maliciously and with intent to injure [illegible], conspired and confederated [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] and destroying the fence [illegible] a dwelling, for the purpose

OUR [illegible]

WILL BE COMPLETE

TO-MORROW

Within the past five days we have cked over 75 Cases of new goods, the riety being so great that we cannot ate, but simply announce that the ent comprises the choicest and most nt articles, both useful and ornamental The few lines we have shown so far have cited the greatest admiration, being ely new in every particular.

Brass Goods, Rococco Ware, Flow s, Fruits and Baskets are especially ctive, and the prices seem to be ght.

Aside of these exceptional lines, every rtment in the house has received special ditions for Holiday Trade.

In Fans, Handkerchiefs and Leather oods our stock is simply enormous, the yles are exquisite and exclusive.

In Silks and Dress Goods we have t the most desirable fabrics of best st reliable makes.

Our Linen Department displays autiful Sets and Pieces, plain and oidered, as also very choice Table ano Covers.

Attractions in every portion of our hment, both on the ground floor and irs.

Look at our windows this week.

Do not delay your selection, as no article n be duplicated.

S. Lipman & Co.

R STORE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS

SUITS SUITS SUITS SUITS

VERCOATS

VERCOATS

VERCOATS

VERCOATS

HATS HATS HATS HATS

A. Roberts

THE LEADING CLOTHIER,
First and Alder Streets.

[illegible]

107 First Street.

MAS BARGAINS

tham Watches, fine	[illegible]
n Watches, fine	[illegible]
ngfield Watches, fine	[illegible]
mbus Watches, fine	[illegible]
l and Filled Gold, Ladies' Watches	[illegible]
d and Filled Gold, Gent's Watches	[illegible]
mond Rings, fine	[illegible]
mond Pins, fine	[illegible]
mond Ear Drops, fine	[illegible]
an Gold Ladies Pin and Drops	[illegible]
meled Gold Ladies Pin and Drops	[illegible]
ga, Gold, Ladies' or Gent's	[illegible]
kets, Gold, Ladies' or Gent's	[illegible]
rms, Gold	[illegible]
celets, Gold	[illegible]
k Chains, Ladies' and Children's	[illegible]
ve Buttons, Gold, Ladies'	[illegible]
ve Buttons, Gold, Gent's	[illegible]
ar Buttons, Gold, Gent's	[illegible]
ar Buttons, Gold, Ladies'	[illegible]
ar Buttons, Diamond, Ladies'	[illegible]
ar Buttons, Diamond, Gent's, $5 to	[illegible]
on Hooks, Gold, Ladies'	[illegible]
cils, Gold	[illegible]
th Picks	[illegible]
l Silver Ware, Silver plated Ware	[illegible]
ers' Tea Spoons	[illegible]
le Spoons and Forks	[illegible]
res	[illegible]
kin Rings	[illegible]
ed Cups	[illegible]

Rolled Gold Jewelry, latest styles.

Now is the time to look for

MAS PRESENTS

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RISKING THEIR LIVES.

is done to prevent little on to the ladders and oil west side freight train, THE ORE called upon to chronicle a chap headed something as follows: Lost Both Legs," "Boy Run Killed," "A boy climbed on of the west side Saturday afternoon, funeral This practice is principally preva when school doesn't keep. like twenty boys could be to the cars of the freight train Fourth and Morrison streets, about brakemen on top of the cars are coming down grade they have Not long ago a policeman was down on the west side train from One might again be conve in this way, especially on Saturdays.

CHINESE GAMBLERS.

ago one of the thousand Ah made a complaint in Justice against Ah Mong and a white running a gambling house in a cellar Washington streets. Sing subse in court and had cheek enough Tuttle $2 50 to settle the case. and the matter seemingly The court in the meantime Sing was running a in the same dive as made the complaint against Mong of running Mong out, and suc scheme. Then it was he attempt settlement of the case and have it Friday night Justice Tuttle con take a hand towards a settle with his views. He had Sprague raid the game. The Ah Sing, the fellow who com Mong, Ah Long and Thomas were held to answer before in bonds of $100 each. The the joint are faro and dice.

RIDGE WAR RENEWED.

Ginder Ridge between the Hol is not yet ended, not with battles fought and won The state circuit court de Holland was entitled to the of ground, and she took posses filed notice of appeal to the Now comes the next issue, as yesterday commenced suit court against Margaret Hol Holland and Wm. O. Allen. of the defendants for and alleges that on the 6th day 1886, she was in the lawful and of the following described together with the fences, dwell outhouses, and all other im situated, and occupying the for herself and family: On and fronting on Market and Fourteenth of Portland, 60x80. That 1886, the defendants with intent to in and confeder of using and occupying said property to themselves, and did forcibly tear down such fence and remove said outhouse, to plaintiff's damage in the sum of $60, and that said unlawful, forcible and violent acts of defendants, done and performed as aforesaid, greatly annoyed, harassed and terrified plaintiff and her minor children, by reason of which plaintiff has been damaged in the full sum of $1000. Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment.

HOW THE MONGEL GOES TO LAW.

In Justice Tuttle's court yesterday Sid Lin, a Chinaman got out a writ of arrest on a civil process against Gu Guy, cook on the steamer Idaho. The complainant alleged that Gu Guy owed him $47 50, and was about to leave the state on the steamer Idaho without paying it. Gu Guy was arrested and on being brought into court, said the whole thing was a put up job and instigated by Sid Lin in order to beat him out of his job. Mr. Guy, who is a very intelligent heathen, explained that Sid Lin, formerly worked as cook on the Idaho, was fired and thought if he could get him thrown into jail, he, Lin, could get back again. Why, said Lin: "If he wanted the money which he claims I owe him, why not have me arrested day before yesterday and not wait till the last minute, and just as the vessel is about to sail." Justice Tuttle allowed Gu Guy to put up $47 50, the amount alleged due, as bail, and continued the case until he returns from his trip on the steamer. Sid Lin, the complainant, who wanted Guy thrown into jail as an absconding debter, put up $12 to pay Guy's board. In view of the turn affairs have taken, these twelve ducats will be held to secure costs.

FATHER CONRARDY EXPLAINS.

PENDLETON, Or., Dec. 9, 1886.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

To the articles published for the last two weeks in The Oregonian my reply will be short. My enemies want, by all means, to fasten on me the blame of Agent Coffey's excommunication, saying Agent Coffey received orders from Conrardy which he could not comply with as a government official. He has already been requested by you to bring forth those orders, so that the public could judge who is right and who is wrong, but, so far, I know of no answer.

As for the advice I did give him when in Washington, I challenge him to prove that, if I advised him, it was contrary to the Indians' welfare, or even against his official duties, as he had been appointed to help me in carrying out my plan.

I challenge any one to prove that I had him excommunicated to take revenge for disobeying orders or the like, as my relations with Agent Coffey never were of an authoritative nature, in my capacity of industrial teacher or in my capacity as a priest. When, upon my first conversation with him at my return from Washington, I understood that Agent Coffey was not to work for glory but for money, I left him alone. Then Secretary Lamar authorized me to commence work with Indian boys, for which work I never expected any return, and I challenge any one to prove that I ever thought of ever receiving a salary, big or small.

Your informant may talk as he pleases of my not getting along with former agents. When Archbishop Seghers inquired at the department the reasons why Mr. Fay was removed, the answer was: We removed him at his own request; and if he or any other person wants to know why the late one, Summerville, was discharged, he may write to the department of Indian affairs or to Captain Dickson, then special agent, and he will, I trust, receive a satisfactory answer, in which my pretended impertinence and falsehood will be styled duty and truth.

"The Indians dislike me." May I ask you how many and why?

No wonder some Indians objected to my plan, by which poor Indian boys were to become independant.

Selfish and greedy, they wanted to keep the whole range to themselves. Some others did dislike the idea of seeing boys raised and educated on the reservation rival and doing even better than the few who had been trained outside. Jealousy and bigotry will be found at the bottom, and nothing else.

"The *Catholic Sentinel* did not deny the priest's profanity." I deny it most solemnly. I "never" said "d—d Indians," and if I said it, my long stay amongst them, money or no money, is the best proof I can give. That being betimes discouraged, I said, 'I wish the Indians will catch the small-pox.' This I do not deny; but even if I had said "d—d Indians," what of it? When Indian agents, as I can testify, swear many times a day, that's nothing!

Enough on the subject at present to prove that your informant exaggerates, to say the least.

Respectfully yours,
L. L. CONRARDY.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

Coleman & Co. vs. Flavel and Elmore; ordered to show and cause argued.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. Joseph Hamilton; information filed for selling liquor to Indians; pleaded guilty and sentenced to a fine of $10.

United States vs. The Alcalde; set for trial January 4, 1887.

United States vs. Levi Johnson; selling liquor to Indians; pleaded guilty and sentenced to fine of $10.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 1.

John Evans vs. Geo. Herrell et al.; judgment on verdict.

Robinson & Stanley vs. J. J. Brown; motion to substitute Paul Stanley as plaintiff allowed by consent of parties.

John C. Randolph vs. The Portland Water Co.; demurrer to reply submitted.

August Storz vs. B. B. Acker; motion for a new trial submitted.

S. A. Neppach vs. W. P. Jordan, defendant allowed twenty days' additional time in which to file bill of exceptions.

J. E. Burnette vs. E. Buxron; order to substitute owner.

M. T. Culver vs. Charles Cox et al.; demurrer to answer submitted. Lewis Love vs. Lender Lewis et al.; motion for a new trial. The Portland Savings bank vs. Willamette Steam mills; motion to strike out parts of answer. McCraken & Moran vs. R. J. Pengra et al.; motion to set aside report of referee. Klosterman & Co. vs. Nichols & Jones; motion to confirm referee's report allowed.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 2.

Augustine Hernanda vs. J. W. Kern; referred to G. G. Gammons.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

MCMINNVILLE, December 6, 1886.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

The notice of President Cleveland's illness has caused an inquiry as to the presidential succession, in the event of his death at this time. Some claim that Hon. John Sherman, as acting vice-president, would become his successor, while others assert that under the so-called "presidential succession bill," Hon. T. F. Bayard, secretary of state, would become president. Will you place us right in the surmises.

PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Section 146, revised statutes of the United States, reads thus:

In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both president and vice-president, the president of the senate, or if there be none, then the speaker of the house of representatives, for the time being, shall act as president until the disability is removed or a president elected.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: E. Moore, H. S. Bellsmith, A. Goff, W. C. Lamfit, W. C. Starr and twenty-seven immigrants.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

IN ORIENTAL DRESS.

Night after night the great windows of Lipman's complete establishment have been brilliantly illuminated after the closing hour in order to give those passing at a late hour an exhibition which might not otherwise attract attention. Many who would not think of stopping to look into a dry-goods house window became transfixed with the dazzling display of imported goods which formed the dressing of the window the past week. The firm inform us that they had an unexpected demand for the elegant line of goods thus introduced.

SOCIAL NOTICE.

There is nothing in a name, but in a bottle of Wisdom's Robertine there is a world of satisfaction and pleasure to ladies of taste and refinement. It whitens and beautifies the skin without the injurious effects that attend the use of most cosmetics. The only visible evidence of its use is a beautifully clear and healthful complexion. Every lady using it recommends it to her friends. 1000 bottles sold in one month, and $1000 offered as a guarantee of its freedom from anything poisonous or harmful.

The ladies of Taylor-street M. E. church, will give a sociable and entertainment with bazaar department, next Wednesday evening, December 15. The programme will be unusually choice, the best talent of the city, including Miss Downs, Mrs. Wetzel and others taking part.

Back again.

The Thompson Opera company, appreciating its worth, have gone in a body to the popular Louisville. Coulter & Sirey know how to keep 'em.

We learn that the Phoenix Fire Insurance company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the American, of Philadelphia, have made Mr. A. S. Frank their agent for this city.

MORE OF THE MICKEL MYSTERY.

The Missing Man's Valise Found on this Side of the River, Rifled—Reward for the Recovery of the Body.

Yesterday morning John J. Kearney, driver for Hose company No 1, found a valise lying on the lower floor of the wharf at the foot of C street. It had been cut open on both sides and the contents, except some insurance blanks and papers, extracted. The valise was the property of Reuben Mickel, the Seattle insurance man, who disappeared Saturday afternoon, the 4th inst. How it came to be placed on the wharf no one knows. It would have been just as easy for the man or men who rifled it to have thrown the valise overboard. Perhaps it was thrown there to further mystify a so far unfathomable mystery. The valise was probably placed there Friday night. It was not there Friday morning. It contained, as far as known, only articles of wearing apparel, brush, comb, etc., such as an ordinary man going on a short trip carries. Where has this valise been during the past week? One man's guess is as good as another's.

The more one thinks about the disappearance of Mickel, the more mysterious the affair becomes. Here are the circumstances: The last seen of him by an acquaintance was about 1:30, Saturday afternoon. On Monday his hat, wallet and cane and a sandbag were found near the O. R. & N. incline, East Portland, where the overland train is made up. On Sunday morning his overcoat was found in a train on the Baker City branch. Yesterday his valise was found in this city.

REWARDS OFFERED.

Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., by L. W. Pratt, E. C.; Willamette lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., by J. L. Toy, W. M., and Portland lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., by O. P. S. Plummer, W. M., have offered a reward of $200 for the recovery of the body of R. Mickel. The above reward will be paid if the body is recovered before the 13th inst. If recovered on or after that date only $50 will be paid.

Mrs. R. Mickel and J. R. Donahue offer a reward of $300 for the body if dead, and the person, if living.

Mr. J. R. Donahue, of Seattle, son-in-law of Mickel, arrived here yesterday to aid in the search.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 11, 6:49 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hig't of Bar.	Ch'ge last 8 hours	Ther.	W'nd direction.	R'n-fall inch	State of W'hr
Portland	30.05	05	47	SE	.05	Lt Rn
Olympia	30.04	10	47	S	.03	Lt Rn
Roseburg	30.08	00	48	W	.08	Clody
Red Bluff	30.39	....	47	S	.00	Clody
Sacramento	30.34	....	53	SW	.01	Clody
Tatoosh	29.88	....	49	SE	.11	Lt Rn
Spokane	30.14	06	37	S	.11	Thog
Walla Walla	30.10	12	46	SW	.10	Lt Rn

Maximum thermometer, 50.9; minimum, 41.3. River at 11 A. M. 4.6 feet.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing at 4 A. M., December 12: Oregon and Washington territory, cloudy weather and rain.

Subscriptions Received

For all foreign and American magazines and periodicals by C. H. Wilcox, 150 First street.

[illegible]

—AT—

[illegible]

Fancy Goods Department:

Albums, Plush Boxes, Plush Satchels, Fans, Fine Leather Goods, Fancy Boxes, Writing Paper and an endless variety of Fancy Novelties suitable for Christmas gifts, at attractive, low prices.

Handkerchief Department:

In this department we are showing a very large variety of new styles in Silk, Linen, Linen Lawn, Linen Cambric and Lace Handkerchiefs; scolloped, plain, hand-stitched, colored borders, dots, embroidered in colors or plain white. The number of styles we show is large. Special prics by the dozen and half-dozen.

Ribbon Department:

A great variety of new shades and widths; Satin and Gros-Grain Ribbons for fancy work; Silk Pon-Pons; large line new styles just received.

Silk Department:

Special reductions in every line throughout this department—in Black and Colored Silks and Satins, of every grade and style. Our assortment of Silk Plushes of every grade and width the most complete; our prices the lowest; we show the largest line of shades this side of New York in Colored Satins. Prices: 30, 50, 75 and 85c.

Black Goods Department:

Novelties in Black Goods, just opened, in exclusive designs.

Dress Goods Department:

The latest Basket Wool Cloths, in Checks and Diagonals, 40-inch heavy all wool, at 75c and $1 per yard. Exclusive designs in Pattern Suits in fancy worsteds; no two alike; very attractive prices.

Domestic Department:

Special drives in Linens, Towels, Spreads, and Blankets.

Lace Curtains:

New Lines just received—great bargains.

Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From. Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

MEIER & FRANK

185 AND 187 FIRST STREET,

184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194 Second st., and 27, 29, 31 and 33 Taylor street.

You can go direct to any department through entrances from Taylor, Second and First streets.

John Cran & Co

BY EVERY EXPRESS

NOVELTIES ARRIVING

FOR HOLIDAYS.

TO-DAY

HANDKERCHIEFS,

FANS,

Every shade of Silks and Elegant Emb'd Costumes and Laces.

Store will be open Evenings till after Christmas.

ORDER DEPT POST OFFICE BOX 293

Edwin C. Burt's

LADIES'

Fine Shoes.

LEWIS BROS.

Special Agents.

RIGHT NOW!

LEWIS BROS., 249 First st., are offering some of the

GRANDEST BARGAINS

In Boots and Shoes. LEWIS BROS. are now offering the most

ASTONISHING BARGAINS

In Fine Boots and Shoes. LEWIS BROS. are now offering the most

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

Ever offered in the city,

RIGHT NOW!

Come in person or send in your orders. One Price for everybody.

Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, the best makes, these styles "Langtry," "Vassar," "Quaker," "Sarato," "Bernhardt" and the "Promenade," sizes to 7½, only	$0 40
Misses' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, all the desired styles, sizes 11 2½, only	25
Ladies' Curacoa Kid Opera Toe Slippers, Med and French heels	80
Ladies' Curacoa Kid Toe Slippers, Beaded, satin tops, med heels	95
Ladies' Sewed Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, sizes 2½ to 5½, down to	1 50
Ladies' Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, better grades, sizes 2½ to 7½, down to	1 85
Ladies' Soft Curacoa Kid, opera last, French fly, all sizes and widths	2 25
Ladies' Soft Curacoa Kid, opera and French toe, French fly, all sizes and widths	2 75
Ladies' French Curacoa Kid, the very best wearing, in opera and common-sense last, will outwear three pairs of ordinary shoes, flexible sole, and a skirt protector attached, at	3 50
Ladies' French Kid Button, all the best makes, all the latest styles, lined, and flexible soles, in opera, acme and common sense last, and warranted to give the best satisfaction, at: $3 95, $4 50, $4 75, $5,	5 50

These prices on Ladies' French Kid Shoes are from $1 to $2 less than the same had elsewhere.

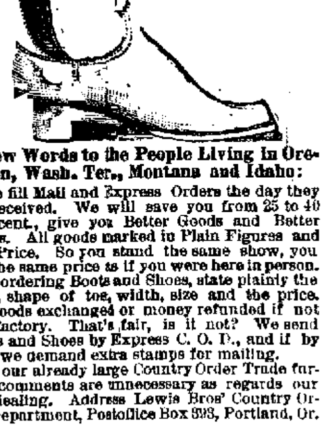
The $4 75, $5 and $5 50 French Kid shoes have a patent cord in the back, which will keep the skirts from cutting the back of the shoes, which is a big saving.

We are the sole agents for Edwin C. Burt's Ladies' Shoes. We will send a list to any lady wishing prices on same. We give Cut Prices on every line.

Misses' Extra Fine Curacoa Kid Button in all shapes of heels, a big bargain (sizes 11 to 2, all widths; this shoe is sold elsewhere for $3.)	1 75
Misses' B Calf Bals, sizes 11 to 2, a good school shoe, only	1 00
Misses' Pebble Goat Bals, all sizes 11 to 2, a good school shoe, very neat, only	1 35
Misses' Extra Nice Curacoa Kid Toe Slippers, 11 to 2, just think	75
Misses' Extra French Kip Bals, riveted seams, 11 to 2, only	1 25
Misses' C. Kid or Pebble Grain, worked button holes, sizes 13 to 2	1 25
Child's B Calf Bals, very good for winter wear, sizes 6 to 10½	75
Child's Tampico Pebble Goat Button, 6 to 10½	95
Child's Glove Calf Button, sizes 6 to 10½	95
Child's Gum Boots, Woonsocket brand, fleece-lined	1 15
Infants' Hand-sewed Goat, button or kid, the best of wear	50
Child's French Curacoa Kid, button, very nice finish and with tassels	1 50

The Greatest Cut Ever Made in Prices in Boys' and Youths' Boots, Boys' and Youths' Kip Shoes, Button Shoes, Lace Shoes, Rubber Boots.

Men's B Calf Congress or Buckle, all sizes and widths, 5 to 11	1 75
Men's B Calf Congress, fancy tip, warranted good wearing, 5 to 11	2 75
Men's B Calf Bals, broad French or pointed toe, good wearing, 5 to 11	2 50
Men's B Calf Button, London toe with fancy tip, good wearing, 5 to 11	3 00
Men's Seamless Side Button, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $6 shoe, down to	4 00
Men's Seamless Side, pointed Toe, Lace, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 00
Men's Seamless Side, broad or narrow toe, fair stitch or congress, best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 00
Men's Common Sense fair stitch shoes of the best French stock, in button, lace and elastic sides, broad toes, seamless sides, good value at $6 50, here they go	4 00
Men's Dongola Kid, very soft, in Congress, very easy for tender feet	4 00
Men's Boots, the best French calf throughout, our own manufacture, double sole, as good as a $12 custom-made boot, down to	4 50
Men's Boots, French kip throughout, saddle seams, our own manufacture, no better boot made, double sole $4, the same with tap soles	4 50
Men's Rubber Boots, long leg	3 00
Men's Woonsocket Hip is the best boot made, loose tops	[illegible]
Men's Woonsocket, rubber lined, hunting thigh top	3 90
Men's Woonsocket, rubber lined or friction lined, the best	2 75



A Few Words to the People Living in Oregon, Wash. Ter., Montana and Idaho:

We fill Mail and Express Orders the day they are received. We will save you from 25 to 40 per cent., give you Better Goods and Better Styles. All goods marked in Plain Figures and One Price. So you stand the same show, you get the same price as if you were here in person.

In ordering Boots and Shoes, state plainly the style, shape of toe, width, size and the price. All goods exchanged or money refunded if not satisfactory. That's fair, is it not? We send Boots and Shoes by Express C. O. D., and if by Mail we demand extra stamps for mailing.

To our already large Country Order Trade further comments are unnecessary as regards our fair dealing. Address Lewis Bros' Country Order Department, Postoffice Box 393, Portland, Or.

SEE NAME AND NUMBER ON THE DOOR.
No Branch Houses in Portland

LEWIS BROS.,

249 FIRST ST., between Main and Madison.

G. SHINDLER & CO.

Furniture

Manufacturers.

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms.

166 First, through block to 167 and 169 Front Street.

Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Hat Racks, Cheffoniers, Bookcases,

—IN—

Antique and Bog Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, Ash and Walnut Woods.

BEDDING and SHADES.

166 First St., 167 and 169 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

THE CLARENCE.

Victoria, B. C.

New Fire-Proof Brick Building in Center of City.

FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., LESSEE.

Tourists' headquarters. First-class in every respect. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. Hot and cold water baths. A Millican passage elevator. Prices moderate.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Roof Saloon will be promptly attended to.

W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

[illegible] STORE.

[illegible] A

OUR SECOND [illegible]

Commencing Monday, Dec. 13, at 9 A. M., and ending Jan. 15, 1887, will include the following departments: Dry and Fancy Goods Department, Clothing and Furnishing Goods Department, Boot and Shoe Department, Ladies' Cloak Department. And our

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Will be thrown open to our retail customers and must be cleared. We mean to astonish everybody at this

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

The Farmers' and Mechanic's Store

With push and pluck, have buffeted all opposition and competition. Our efforts have been rewarded; we now

☞ HOLD THE FORT.

And mean to undersell every other house in the city. The grand opening of our

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,

Monday, December 13, at 9 o'clock A. M., and ending January 15, 1887, will surpass our former efforts and will be the sensation of the season.

Dress Goods Department.

One case of 3000 yards heavy Tricot, all colors. This lot will go during the sale for 20c per yard.

1 case, of 1500 yards, 36-inch, Col. Cashmere; sold at 40c per yard. This lot will go during the sale for 25c.

2 cases, of 3000 yards, all-wool, 36-inch Camel's Hair Suiting, extra heavy goods; sold at 50c per yard. This lot will go during the sale at 30c.

1 case, 1200 yards, 36-inch and all-wool Col. Cashmere; sold at 70c per yard. This lot will go during this sale for 35c.

1 case, 800 yards, double width, all-wool Serge; sold at 75c per yard. This lot will go during the sale for 50c.

1 case, 1000 yards, 40-inch striped Velour; sold at 85c. This lot will go during this sale for 60c.

1 case, 1000 yards, 40-inch, all-wool hair line Serge; sold at $1. This lot will go during the sale at 75c.

1 case, 1100 yards, 36-inch, Black Cashmere; sold at 50c per yard. This lot will go during this sale for 30c.

1 case, 1000 yards, 36-inch black and all-wool Crepe de Loir; sold at 75c. This lot will go during this sale at 40c.

1 case, 1400 yards, 36-inch black and all-wool Serge; sold at 75c per yard. This lot will go during this sale at 50c.

1 case, 900 yards, 40-inch black French Armure; sold at 90c per yard. This lot will go during this sale for 60c.

1 case, 700 yards, extra quality French Cashmere, blue and jet black; sold at $1 per yard. This lot will go during this sale for 70c.

VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

20 pieces Col. Velveteen; sold at 75c per yard. This lot will go during this sale at 40c.

18 pieces Col. Silk Velvet; sold at $1 50 per yard. This lot will go during this sale at 90c.

10 pieces Col. Silk Plush; sold at $1 50 per yard. This lot will go during this sale for $1.

10 pieces Fancy Striped Plush; sold at $2 per yard. This lot will go during this sale for $1 25

SILKS.

5 pieces black Dress Silk; sold at 75c per yard This lot will go during this sale for 50c.

5 pieces black French Dress Silk; sold at $1 75 per yard. This lot will go at $1.

10 pieces Col. Dress Silks; sold at $1. This lot will go at 75c.

40 pieces fine Col. Satin; sold at 60c; this lot will go at 35c.

DAMASKS.

1 case, 500 yards Turkey Red Table Damask; sold at 50c per yard. This lot will go during this sale at 30c.

1 case, 400 yards, bleached Table Damask; sold at 45c per yard. This lot will go at 25c.

Napkins, Towels and House Furnishing Goods have been reduced especially for this Grand Annual Clearance Sale.

It will pay you to price during this sale our Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Lace Pillow Shams, etc.

1 case of 20 doz. extra heavy Honeycomb Bed-Spreads; sold at $1 50. This lot will go during this sale for $1 10.

HOSIERY.

1 case, 100 doz., French Cashmere, full finished, double heels and toes; sold 90c pair. This lot will go during this sale for 50c.

1 case, 100 doz. French Balbriggan Hose, full finished, solid colors; sold at 50c a pair. This lot will go at 25c a pair.

In scarlet and white merino Vests and Pants our line is still complete, and similar reductions have been made especially for this sale.

We have made reductions especially for this sale on all of our brands and styles of Corsets.

Our 10c Col. Bord. Handkerchiefs will be sold at 6c.

Our 15c Handkerchiefs for 10c.

Our 20c Handkerchiefs for 12½c.

Our 25c Handkerchiefs for 15c.

Our 50c Silk Handkerchiefs for 25c.

A visit to our house during this sale will repay every purchaser of Dry Goods.

Cloak Department.

50 ladies' all-wool Jersey Newmarkets; sold at $10. This lot will go at this sale for $6 75.

30 ladies' all-wool Jersey Newmarkets, trimmed; sold at $13 75. This lot will go at $10.

50 ladies' French Jersey Newmarkets, velvet trimmed and satin-faced; sold at $17 50. This lot will go at $13 50.

40 ladies' Astrakhan Newmarkets; sold at $15. This lot will go at $10.

30 ladies' all-wool Jersey Jacquets; sold at $6. This lot will go at $4.

50 ladies' all-wool Jersey Jacquets; sold $5 50. This lot will go at $4 50.

A visit to our house during this sale will repay every purchaser.

Boot and Shoe Department.

200 pairs of ladies' French kid, button, hand-turned opera, French toe and heel, width b, c, d, e, all sizes; sold at $5 50. This lot will go during this sale for $4.

200 pairs of ladies' French kid button opera, French toe and heel, width c, d, e, all sizes; sold at $5. This lot will go during this sale for $3 75.

100 pairs of ladies' French kid button, opera toe, width d, e; sold at $4. This lot will go at $3.

100 pairs ladies' cur kid button, opera and French toe and heel, width c, d, e, all sizes; sold at $3 25. This lot will go at $2 50.

300 pairs ladies' kid, foxed, common sense heel and opera toe, width d, e, ee, all sizes; sold at $2 50. This lot will go at $1 75.

A similar reduction has been made on all of our misses' and children's shoes.

100 pairs of ladies' fancy plush opera slippers, width d, e, ee; sold at $1 75. This lot will go during this sale for $1.

100 pairs ladies' cur kid opera slippers; sold at $1 25. This lot will go during this sale at 75c.

We carry the S. D. Sollers & Co. French kid and cur kid slippers.

We are sole agents for the Boland & Spinney Ladies', Misses' and Children's Common Sense and Waukenphast.

We are agents for the Monahan French Kid Shoes.

We carry the largest stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes in the city.

500 pairs of D. B. Closson's fine calf shoes, in button, bals and congress, in 4, 5 and 6 width, with broad toe, all sizes to 11; sold at $5. This lot will go during this sale for $3 50.

300 pairs D. B. Closson's English Waukenphast, hand-sewed, in button and bals, 5 and 6 width, all sizes to 11; price $6 50. This lot will go during this sale for $5.

100 pairs Morse & Rogers' cork sole button, bals and congress, 4 and 5 width, broad toe, all sizes to 11; sold for $5. This lot will go at $3 50.

500 pairs fine calf button and congress, tipped and plain toe, all sizes to 11; sold at $3 This lot will go during this sale for $2.

Over 1000 pairs of Boys' and Youths' button, bals and congress.

Over 1000 pairs of Men's Fancy Slippers, suitable for Holiday Presents.

A visit to our house during this sale will repay every purchaser.

Clothing Department.

We sell more clothing than any other house in the city.

At this Annual Clearance Sale we have made the following Reductions:

Our $25 00 Suits for	$19 00
Our $22 00 Suits for	17 50
Our $20 00 Suits for	15 00
Our $17 50 Suits for	13 00
Our $15 00 Suits for	12 00
Our $12 00 Suits for	9 00
Our $10 00 Suits for	8 00

MEN'S PANTS. MEN'S PANTS.

1000 pairs Men's French Cassimere Pants; sold at $6 per pair. This lot will go for $3 50.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

Clothe them at our counters and you will save from $1 to $5 per suit.

Furnishing Goods Dep't.

Our Furnishing Goods Department comprises everything in Men's Flannels, White Shirts, Percale Shirts, Hosiery, Overshirts, Neckwear, Silk and Brocaded Handkerchiefs, etc. We have 100 Smoking Jackets in small sizes, Nos. 34, 35 and 36. Price, $10. This lot will go at this sale for $3 50.

[illegible]

[illegible] 20, 22, 24, 26 First Street [illegible]

PORTLAND, OR.

The [illegible]

S. W. cor. Third and Morrison.

Black Silks

—AND—

Black Rhadames.

We shall offer Monday, December 13th, the following Extraordinary Bargains in Black Gros Grain Dress Silks, warranted all silk:

Black Gros Grain	$0 85	now $0 60
Black Gros Grain	1 25	now 90
Black Gros Grain	1 35	now 1 15
Black Gros Grain	1 50	now 1 25
Black Gros Grain	1 75	now 1 40
Black Gros Grain	2 00	now 1 65
Black Gros Grain	2 50	now 2 00

BLACK RHADAMES, warranted all silk, extra value,

At $1.35, $1 50, $1.75 and $2.00.

[illegible]

GREAT

[illegible]

—OF—

[illegible]

THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,

Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

We have made a change in our business, Mr. M. D. Weidenfeld having retired from our firm. In consequence of which we have inaugurated a

Grand Dissolution Sale,

Having Marked Down our Entire Stock of

CLOTHING

HATS

—AND—

Furnishing Goods

From 25 to 33 Per Cent.

Our purchases were very heavy for this season, and although our sales have been immense, we offer you

Full Lines to Select From.

Remember, this is not a sale of broken lots, but

THE LATEST STYLES OF

Clothing

Of the BEST quality.

Such an opportunity as we now offer occurs very seldom, and it is doubtful if the people of Oregon, Washington Territory, Montana and Idaho will ever again have such a large and well selected stock of Clothing to choose from, at the prices to which our goods are reduced.

First Come, First Served!

People residing in the country can send orders for goods, which will be carefully attended to. Samples with rules for self-measurement sent free. Send address for catalogue.

[illegible] COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

LEE CHUNG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' UNDERWEAR AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Dealers in Chinese Fancy Goods, Silks, etc.

Shirts and Underwear Made to Order.

[illegible] Yamhill St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE

Swiftly time is onward stealing
Christmas revelries revealing
And the mistletoe is showing
Pearls more precious than are glowing
In the depths of Persian waters,
For our country's blooming daughters,
Blushing, shyly smiling, know
Magic lies in mistletoe.

Many a secret sweet reposes
Underneath the moss-veiled roses
But the mistletoe hath folden
Hearts within its branches olden
And no plant as sweet as this is
With its wealth of Christmas kisses
Youth and maiden come to know
Magic lies in mistletoe.

Many a Christmas, coming, going
With its festal joys o'erflowing
Sees the mistletoe still reigning,
And its subject soft enchaining
Many a sad heart making lighter
Many a merry one the brighter
Through the magic that men know
Lies in white-gemmed mistletoe
—*Charles H Hulbert*

A BRAVE GIRL.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

AUTHOR OF "THE GATES AJAR!" "DOCTOR ZAY," "THE MADONNA OF THE TUBS," "THE STORY OF AVIS," ETC

CHAPTER III

The noon express was whistling into Happy Hollow. It was called the "express," perhaps for the express reason that it accommodated everything and everybody on the road between Boston and Happy Hollow station, and arrived with hungry passengers and sensitive tempers an hour behind time.

"Better look out, there!"

The station-master said this, springing forward to clutch a girl in brown, who had been riding nervously on the platform between the last cars for a mile past, and now came headlong down and off the train before it had slowed up. She came with the lithe, gymnasium spring upon the toes, but even that did not save her from the shock and whirling overthrow of balance in which the stout official arms caught her, and the severe, official voice reproved her thus:

"Ain't you old enough to know better n that? How'd you like to be sawed in two? Or dragged a mile, like the last one we had? Say! Never you git off a train till it's slowed up—never! Why, it's against the orders!" cried the railway man, by way of climax. "You, too?" he added, as he squared the girl on her feet and took his first square view of her face. "I thought better of you, Miss Loto! I vow I did!"

"I was in a hurry," said Loto, meekly. "I—never—did so before. It was very wrong, I know."

"You'd never have done so again if I hadn't ketched you," muttered the station-master, as she hurried away.

She did not wait to speak to him. She dared not. The question which she could put he should not answer. She pleaded with herself for delay, as if delay itself were life.

No one was there to meet her. She did not trust herself to think what this meant, or if it meant anything at all. She would not take the coach; she forgot to leave her check; she avoided the neighbors whom she saw on opposite sidewalks. It seemed to her that the one thing she could not bear was to hear a word from any of these people about the dreadful or the blessed fate that awaited her at home. Not to know was to hope and believe. Her respite from the truth seemed like the respite of a condemned criminal on the brink of execution. She tried to comfort herself with it and in it, as she walked up the hill.

She walked rapidly at first, and nervously, like one whose heart flies before her feet. But when she came in sight of home she stopped short. She drew in her breath and held it, and all the color left her fresh young face. After that moment's arrest she moved on, but slowly now. Her feet dragged after her, like a half frozen child's; it seemed to her that her life itself stood still.

Yet all looked natural enough. There was the great white house peaceably regarding her through the soft, spring afternoon. There were the two wings that she always thought looked ready to fly, the kitchen on one side and at the other the office, with the patients door. There were the green blinds, all open with winter generosity to the sun, and the northern one in the spare room closet closed, as it had been since she was a little girl. Somehow it seemed to make everything right and safe to see that blind. So, too, the washing on the line in the yard rather comforted her, until she remembered that it was not Monday, and so, half startled, lost ground with her hope again.

What a dear old home it was! An old fashioned house of the best that were built in its day: capacious and calm and solid, without pretenses, as it was without parsimony; erected for ease and for comfort, and looking as sure of itself as good breeding looks. There were the generous grounds, the great elm in front, the horse chestnuts and arbor vitæ in cool clumps, and the lawn growing pleasantly into the garden and orchards beyond. They had some famous orchards, for the doctor made a hobby of his apples, and petted his pears, and loved his cherries. Snow lay everywhere now, melting in patches under the gentle sun. Dash was on the granite steps. Dash was the setter, but he was old—almost as old as the house, the children thought. They had never expected much of Dash. He was a part of the place, like the steps, but hardly a more active member of the family. Dash had rheumatism, and presumed upon the privileges of an invalid, taking no trouble for anybody. Loto always said that he carried some secret grief besides, which gave him an unsocial turn of mind, and Slam had even suggested that he was disappointed in love.

Dash, grave and dignified to the last degree, sat on the steps, as he always had. No one else was to be seen. It was impossible to say whether the dog recognized Loto as she came slowly up the slope. He would not have come so far to meet her, if he had. That he looked steadfastly in her direction was to be admitted. What did Dash know? Oh, what could he say, if he would? If he had been any other dog in North America he would have come to tell her by this time. She would have known by one look at his ears or eyes. But what was to be expected of Dash? Yet Dash loved his master to infatuation. Would he not give some sign? Why was he not in the sick room?

Loto looked up, dizzy and blind. The windows of her father's room were closed, except one at the top, a little; the dark shades were drawn on two; at the other light poured in.

The girl came in at the white gate, and up the winding walk, feeling a sick faintness. She scorned fainting girls, and her scorn steadied her. She roused herself, and in a low voice said:

"Dash!"

Then, indeed, Dash met the emergency. Since Loto had come to him as it was proper that young people should seek the old, Dash was not above the ordinary courtesies of society. He rose and regarded the girl. There was a certain dignity in the old dog's attitude.

"Dash," repeated Loto softly, "is papa alive?"

The girl and the dog looked steadily into each other's faces. The brute eyes and the human eyes exchanged a long and mute response.

"If he is dead," thought Loto, "Dash will not wag his tail for anybody."

"Dash," more distinctly, "is papa alive?"

Dash looked kindly at her. If he just missed of a compassionate, bright smile, it was because his mouth was not made for it, not because his heart wasn't. His big brown tail stirred and solemnly moved to and fro. It would be a species of indignity to say that it wagged.

"Is he, Dash? Oh, tell me better than that! Don't torment me, Dash. Is papa—"

"You bet he is!" said a loud voice at Loto's elbow.

She turned with a gasp. A boy stood there whittling. He was a very good looking boy, of perhaps 12 years. He had handsome clothes, well splashed with March mud. His head was tied up with a handkerchief, and he had a bump over one eye, picturesquely adorned by brown paper. One of his hands, too, was cut, and bandaged, and he wore a boot and a slipper, as one who may be supposed to have disability of one foot not worth mentioning beside other afflictions. It was Slam.

Loto, in that first moment, when her breath came and went like a spent wave, held her brother off in both hands and searched his face.

"Slam," she began, solemnly, "are you telling me—"

Then her tortured head cleared, and she remembered that even Slam would hardly be equal to playing her a practical joke upon a question so awful as this. Even Slam, and even to her, must have told the steady truth.

"How long has he—" she began again.

"How long has he been alive?" interrupted Slam, whittling composedly. "About fifty-seven and a half years."

"Solomon Rollinstall," said Loto, trembling, "if you don't tell me everything this minute I am afraid I shall cry!"

She sank down and got her face on Dash's great, warm neck. She had borne about all she could, as long as she could, and her relief for that moment, so acutely did every nerve quiver with it, was hardly to be distinguished from sorrow itself.

Now, Slam had not seen his sister cry since he was too small a boy to remember it. It had never occurred to him that Loto could cry any more than he himself, or any other fellow. He dropped his jack-knife, and regarded her with a puzzled expression.

"Oh, I say! Ho! Hum! See here! Get up, won't you? See here! Hum! Oh, yes! Why of course he's alive. He got better this morning. He ain't out of bed yet, you know, nor he don't see patients, but mother says he's better. Don't you see? You don't catch my father fooling round, and dying like common people! He's too good a doctor! I shouldn't wonder if he got up and dressed to-morrow. I expect him to. He won't let 'em fuss over him long, I can tell you. Why, they've had to take care of me all day most, you'd better believe!"

"What's the matter with you?" asked Loto, faintly smiling, as she made little dabs at her face with her handkerchief, trying to get herself into a state fit to go into the house and be seen by the dear, motherly, anxious eyes which she must meet bravely. And she had no absolute faith in Slam's impressions of the danger in the shaded, silent room up stairs.

"Oh, nothing," said Slam, carelessly, "only I chopped the end of my middle finger off with the hatchet, and that last sprain hasn't got well since the foot ball match, and then, you see, this morning I tumbled down the well, that's all."

"Tumbled down the well?"

"Head foremost," said Slam, easily. "Banged down. Banged up, you see, to pay for it. Like to have drowned. Did, really. Nobody heard me. Hollered and kicked a good while, you see, and got my lungs full of water, too, and so S'reeny—that's our new girl—S'reeny heard, and mother heard, and they all heard. My father wanted to know what was the matter, 'n a man going by had to come and haul me out. My head aches," added Slam, plaintively. "If you were any kind of a sister you'd be anxious about me."

"There, there, Slam! Kiss me now, and let me go. I must go. I must see him."

She slips away and in. The house is still unnaturally still. The great clock ticks loudly in the great hall. The wide, comfortable rooms open silently on either side. How pleasant, how quiet, how dear it is! Loto looks about with swimming eyes. It is not possible yet to dare to think. There is his hat on the hall tree and the heavy overcoat worn on night rides, and the ivory handled whip the young lady patient gave him.

She takes her things off softly, tossing down hat and sack and bag upon the deep elbowed hall sofa, and stands looking puzzled, like a guest in a strange house. How still, how still it is! S'reeny, in the kitchen, is scrubbing, as one might say, under her breath. A strange woman—a nurse, perhaps—passes over the landing above, velvet-footed. She is carrying a dish of something, and glances at Loto calmly, as she flits. Soft footsteps follow the nurse; there is a gentle stir, and gliding down the stairs, pale and sweet and cheerful, worn with watching, bright with hope, there at last comes—

"Mother!"

"Dear Loto! How early you have got here! He will be so glad. He has talked of you."

The daughter and mother clasp, and kiss, and weep, and smile, and stand a moment holding fast by each other, as if they stood alone even now in the world.

"Oh, so much better, Loto! Yes, thank God. You shall see him very soon."

"Not this minute, mamma?"

"Not this minute, Loto. He is very weak. We must plan and think about it. You shall go soon. There has been great danger—another of those congestive chills. We have had three doctors here, and last night we thought—but never mind, now, girlie!"

"The danger is over, of course," said Loto, in her decided way. "There is no more to be feared."

"There is everything to be hoped," said Mrs. Rollinstall, quietly.

Loto is astonished to see how quiet her mother is. She wonders vaguely if growing old means to learn to bear trouble and be still. In spite of her happiness and relief she feels awed by her mother's manner.

By and by they call her, and take her to see him, as he has asked. The room looks unfamiliar and dark with the green shades down. The strange nurse moves about, but she turns her back as Loto enters. The sick man, thickly propped with pillows, turns eager eyes toward his little daughter, and, smiling, lifts his head.

Loto creeps in and creeps up and slips her own fingers into his quietly. She does not try to kiss him, as she has been warned that he is too sick for this. Like the little woman that she is, she sits calmly, self-possessed, and cheerful, looking bravely at his poor, changed face.

"Well, my girl," he says weakly.

"Dear papa, isn't it nice?"

"Yes, I am better this morning. I am glad to see you, Loto."

"I took the very first train I could, papa. There wasn't a night train on our branch. I thought it was mean of them, don't you, papa? I'm glad you wanted to see me, papa."

"I—missed you, my dear. Yes. But we wanted you to have your visit out. I'm sorry to spoil it—this way."

"If you don't hush, papa, I shall cry or something after all, and then the nurse will send me off. They won't let me come if I don't behave."

"Was it pleasant at the Holbrookes, my dear?"

"Oh, jolly, papa! I'll tell you all about it, an inch at a time, while you're getting better."

"Is Holbrooke as gray as I am?" asked the sick man musingly.

"Grayer. Twice grayer, papa. He looks ten years older than you do."

"He is two years older. But he hasn't lived such a dog's life as we country doctors do. I'm glad you had a pleasant time there."

"I mustn't talk too much, papa. I'm just here, you know."

"Yes. I know. I'm glad of it. I'm glad of it."

The sick man closes his eyes wearily, and Loto says no more. He does not release her hand, and she sits on happily, cramped and blessed, on the edge of the bed, watching him through the grateful tears that start and are dashed away and start again.

Loto tries to think how it would have been if she had been too late. She tries to understand what it would have been if he had not been getting well. She tries to say her prayers—for it seems wrong not to thank the Lord as soon as possible—but all the words that heart or lips can frame are:

"Dear papa!"

Was all this only yesterday? In the pearl pink of the growing dawn Loto was wakened, she knew not why or by what. Having supposed herself for an hour or so to be climbing Bunker Hill with Fern and Egbert Holbrooke she was startled by the familiar outlines of her own room. So Fern was not after all adorned with a bandage and brown paper from having fallen into the frog pond! And really Egbert had not contemplated a leap from the top of the monument because a young lady (name unspecified) had refused him? Rather here were the calm sweet things known and loved since one had known and loved anything: the white curtains at the window with the little tassels that Grandmother Rollinstall made when she first kept house; the cherry tree tapping outside; the tall old wardrobe, because there was no closet in the tiny room; the pale ceiling, blue with faint stars, and the plain walls still blue, with harebells on the dado; the blue cottage furniture, and carpet; all the pretty notions that had been birthday presents from time to time: the cushion with the white bead fringe, and the cover for the clothes brush, and the cretonne chair, and the pretty lambrequins and the toilet set, all blue to match; and the candlestick and extinguisher—itself a harebell with a broken stem.

In her start between the dark and the day, astir betwixt the dream and the deed, Loto saw all these things as if she had never seen them before. Poised on the edge of the bed, with a sense that she had been waked by a rattling blind which would trouble her father, and that she must get up and shut it, and that while she was up she would steal out and see how he was, and go sweetly to sleep again and finish her dream and find out if Egbert really did jump off Bunker Hill or if the girl (name still unspecified) thought better of it and accepted him—poised, as I say, in the confusion of these thoughts and sights, Loto's still half-dreaming ear detected suddenly a sound which put all dreams to flight at once.

It was a footstep in the hall.

Thoroughly awake—awake all over, sense and soul—Loto sprang. The keen nerves that grow fine in the house with sickness were hers, and every nerve listened.

Her father's room was quite removed from her own at the width of the house, hence the ordinary cares of the sick room could hardly have been audible where she was. She had longed to be of use in what she called "watching," but the physician's wife was too well trained in the good sense of sickness to allow this, and Loto, with a calm, motherly smile, was patted off to bed like a little girl. The nurse was there, and a man watcher, if needed, a neighbor by the appropriate name of Wake, who slept in the house. Jake, the doctor's driver, was on hand for emergencies, and S'reeny was devotion personified.

"You are not needed," her mother had said to the excited and exhausted daughter. "All goes well. Go to bed, and sleep sweetly."

But now—surely a step, another, coming near, stealing nearer, not a very quiet step. How it squeaked and creaked on the old complaining stairs!

After a moment's listening, Loto opened the door, and looked severely out into the great gray hall. There could be but one person in the house who could make so much noise as that, at dead of night, with dangerous sickness under the roof.

"Slam!" called Loto, in a hoarse, reproving whisper.

The steps stopped cautiously.

"Solomon! Solomon Rollinstall! Is that you?"

"Oh, you hold on a minute!" whispered the unseen. "You just wait till I get there. I've got something to tell you. I'm only walking softly; that's what's the matter with me."

"Walking softly?" wailed Loto. "What would you call walking—oh, there, there, Slam, you'll kill him!"

For Slam, in the darkness, stumbling painfully on tiptoe, every stair moaning, and every rail of the balusters shrieking under his determined grip, had tipped over a coal hod left unguardedly on the landing by S'reeny on her way to bed, and with a crash like the last trumpet, that coal, to every point of the compass went wildly clattering. For a moment it was dreadful. Then, as nothing happened, and no one appeared, Slam gathered courage, and came creaking on again, meekly, to Loto's door.

"Well, Slam," said Loto, calmly, "you've done it now. At the very least, you've killed him."

"Oh, you look here," said Slam hurriedly, "no I haven't, either. Don't you see they're too busy to notice? That's the worst of it. I came to tell you. I waked up and heard 'em. I thought I'd let you know. I didn't expect to be treated this way," aggrievedly.

"Oh, let me know what?" cried Loto. "What has happened, Slam? Tell me this minute!"

"Well, you see," chattered Slam—the boy was really frightened, as Loto now saw, half dressed, too, and cold—"they're all stirring about, Wake, and Jake and the round doctor, and I guess he's worse, for I heard 'em say, 'Shall we call the children?'"

"Who said that?" asked Loto.

Her heart stood still.

"Mother said it," said Slam, mournfully, "and the nurse says, 'Wait a spell.' I heard 'em. My door was open. So I thought I'd let you know. I wasn't going to be bossed round by that nurse, if my father was dying."

Slam towered superbly, choked, and turned away.

"I will come," said Loto. "Wait for me. Don't do another thing, Slam. Don't move a step—you'll trip over something if you do—till I come, too."

She threw her wrapper over her head and got her bare feet into her slippers, and so out into the hall, where the grayness was turning to pinkness, and, hand in hand with the trembling boy, she made her way through the scattered coal across the house, feeling dizzy as she went, and wondering if it were right to go. Dash came from his bed in the hall as they went on together, and sleepily kissed their hands. As they approached the door of their father's room the two children saw the light of the sick lamp streaming out. Hurried steps could be distinctly heard, and orders and answers, and—Oh, terrible!—his groaning voice.

At this moment, standing tall against the light, a form moved toward them. It was the nurse. She came on with the composed, incredible manner of those whose profession it is to care for the sick who are not personally dear. It was the best manner in the world for the poor children just then. Slam was trembling still heavily and more heavily, and Loto felt herself faint all over. The nurse advanced and took the girl by the arm gently.

"They have just sent me to call you," she said, compassionately enough. "Your father is dying—after all."

"He has asked for you," she added, as Loto hurried, dashing past her. "Go quietly. Do not distress him. The dying are thankful to folks for not seeming to care too much."

Not seeming to care too much! When he had said good by to all the others he called for her.

"Now I want my little daughter. Where is she?"

She did not cry. God must have helped her. She was so still her quiet helped the dying. He smiled when he saw her fine, unyouthful self control.

"Papa, dear papa."

"Brave girl!" He lifted his hand to her bowed head. "My brave girl."

"Don't you worry, papa. I'll look after them."

He looked at her peacefully, as if he believed her, it seemed, but after that he said no more.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PROPERTY IN LAND.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York caused to be read on a recent Sunday in all the churches under his charge a pastoral letter, in which some of the questions which Henry George and others have recently brought into politics were treated at considerable length. In this letter the archbishop speaks of "certain unsound principles and theories which assail the rights of property," and which "are espoused by many who would not willingly advocate what is wrong," and the currency which they have received he attributes to "the fair seeming which captivates the minds of many, inasmuch as they abound in promises of large benefit to those who are in sorest need." To understand the fallacy of Mr George's theory that no man can have the right of property or ownership in land, the archbishop first defines what is meant by the right of property. This, he says, is "the moral faculty of claiming an object as one's own, and of disposing both of the object and its utility according to one's own will, without any rightful interference on the part of others." It is universally admitted, he says, that man has a right to the use of certain things, but it is sometimes vehemently denied that, "all being equal, a man has a right to exclude all others who have rights as strong as his from the free air of heaven, or from the clear light of day, or (they add) from the earth and its fruitful acres." He then in concise language, disposes of this claim:

"Undoubtedly God made the earth for the use of all mankind, but whether the possession [illegible] was to be in common or by individual ownership was left for reason to determine. [illegible] tion, judging from the facts of history, [illegible] sanction of law, from the teaching of the wisest and the actions of the best and bravest of mankind, has been and is that man can by lawful acts become possessed of the right of ownership in property and not merely in its use. The reason is because a man is strictly entitled to that of which he is the producing cause, to the improvement that he brings about in it and the enjoyment of both. But it is clear that in a farm, for instance, which one has by patient toil improved, or in a block of marble out of which one has chiseled a perfect statue, he can not fully enjoy the improvement he has caused unless he have also the right to own the subject thus improved. He has a strict right—and evil are the laws and systems which ignore it—either to ownership and enjoyment, or to a full compensation for the improvement which is his. To strive to base an argument against ownership in land by reasoning on the universal distribution of air and light is only a freak of the imagination. Human industry can not scatter a cloud from before the face of the sun, nor lift a fog that may be freighted with damaging vapors; we take the air and the light as God gives them, and we owe him thanks for his bounty. It was only the earth which fell under the primeval curse when man had sinned, and only the earth, not the air or light, which man's industry and toil can coax back to something like its original fruitfulness."

PROHIBITION IN NEBRASKA.

Omaha World.

A somewhat anomalous condition of affairs in Nebraska upon the prohibition question may now be noted. The republican party, which has carried the state by a plurality of over 16,000, and elected an overwhelming majority of the legislature is pledged to submit a prohibition amendment of the constitution to a vote of the people. This if carried out, would afford our prohibitionist friends an opportunity to prove their statements that a majority of the voters are in favor of prohibition. It is the first step and one that they have been long clamoring for. But now suddenly, when the republican party appears willing to take it, the prohibitionists seemingly falter. They announce that they will not make any attempt to petition the legislature or to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon that body to secure the submission of the proposed amendment. They say that they will leave the matter wholly in the hands of the republican members, whose party is pledged for submission. The explanation of this attitude of the prohibitionists is not far to seek. It is twofold. First they want to leave upon the republican party the whole odium of a failure to carry out its pledge, and they would therefore rather prefer to see it broken than fulfilled. In the second place the prohibitionists realize that it would be premature to vote upon such a constitutional amendment before several years of agitation have strengthened their party. They fear a damaging defeat at this time and they see that they are gaining very fast in strength from year to year. They know that they cast almost three times as many votes this year as they did two years ago, and they expect to cast 25,000 votes in 1888. Now that the prohibitionists hesitate and hold back, why would it not be good generalship for the anti prohibitionists to force the question to an issue by submitting an amendment?

The "Oregon Style" Revived.

Grangeville Idaho Free Press.

Bailey Chamberlain arrived out from Warrens last week and reports that winter had arrived to stay, with three feet of snow and the mercury at 0 degrees below zero. George Sears was to have accompanied him but he fell on the ice and fractured his ankle and he will per force remain in the camp all winter. The fracture was repaired in good style by Dr. Ford, whose surgical skill and knowledge of medicine makes him a valuable man to have around when accidents happen in an isolated camp like Warrens. Mr. Chamberlain says that there is every promise of a large travel through Warrens into the Alton district next summer, which we hope will be the case, as we are satisfied that that district only needs a close prospecting to develop as good quartz as any of the ledges yet struck in the camp.

Zephyrs, all colors, at 5c an ounce, at the Lace House.

"WHAT THEN, RELIGION?"

Is it to go to church [illegible]
To look devout and so to pray
And ere to-morrow's sun goes down
Be dealing slander through the town?

Does every sanctimonious face
Denote the certain reign of grace?
Does not a phiz that scowls at sin
Oft veil hypocrisy within?

Is it for sect and creed to fight
To call our zeal the rule of right
When what we wish is at the best
To see our church excel the rest?

Is it to wear the Christian dress
And love to all mankind profess
To treat with scorn the humble poor
And bar against them every door?

O no, religion means not this
Its fruit more fair and sweeter is—
Its precept this: to others do
As you would have them do to you.

It grieves to hear an ill report
And scorns with human woes to sport
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill
But tells of good or keeps it still.

And does religion this impart
Then may its influence fill my heart
O haste the blissful joyful day
When all the earth shall own its sway
—[illegible]

THE BLUE SATIN DOLL.

A CHRISTMAS STORY

BY [illegible]

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

It was rather late on Christmas eve when I entered a Broadway toy-store in search of some of those long-prized but short-lived articles without which I could not on the morrow have dared to face my numerous family. The inventive powers of toy makers seem to grow greater each year and the almost endless array made a choice embarrassing. Before me one show case moved with much whirring and clicking a procession of mechanical figures set in motion by an indefatigable but evidently very tired salesman whose face seemed to express a wish that his machinery could be allowed to run down for the night. While I was debating between the merits of a black bear that snapped and snarled and clawed at the inoffending air in a way calculated to delight any boy and frighten any girl of tender years and those of a miniature "Jumbo," whose slow movements were a ludicrous reproduction of those of the deeply lamented original, my attention was diverted by a voice at the doll department asking:

"What is the price of the large doll in blue satin?"

I had glanced with rather longing eyes at that doll as I had passed it a few moments before, but feeling sure that the possession of her flaxen ladyship would be too costly a luxury I had not inquired the figure at which she was held. I had however some curiosity to know it and listened for the reply.

"Thirty dollars. But I can show you dressed dolls all the way from ten dollars."

Something in the unusually abrupt, almost contemptuous tone of the saleswoman caused me to turn and look to whom she was speaking. The figure of a man twisted and distorted in the most terrible manner by some accident or illness stood, or rather was propped up, against the counter. Crutches helped to hold him, but even so supported his head and neck could only have been visible to the saleswoman. His clothes were shiny and almost threadbare and were evidently rapidly reaching the stage where genteel poverty loses itself in rags. His face was turned from me, but I recognized the man as one who had frequently come into my office selling pens and pencils. I had from time to time made small purchases of him and had been impressed with the fact that he always refused any offers of charity, though welcoming eagerly an offer to dispose of his small wares. The extreme incongruity between his apparent position and the blue satin doll was so striking that it had evidently been too much for the girl behind the counter, and I waited with some curiosity to see what, if anything, he would say.

"I don't want a cheaper doll," he said. [illegible] "I want [illegible] present [illegible] but thirty dollars [illegible] than I [illegible]. Can [illegible]"

"I will [illegible] the manager [illegible]" [illegible]

By this time I had become so much interested that I hastily decided between the black bear and the elephant, and stifling a feeling of delicacy which for a moment or two made me hesitate, I walked to the doll counter, ostensibly to look at its contents but really to see the end of this strange negotiation. The man, somewhat to my surprise and chagrin, recognized me as he moved with difficulty a little to one side to give me more room.

"Good evening, Mr Roberts," he said. "You're buying Christmas presents, I see."

"Yes, I have several little claimants who will not be ignored. And you—are you buying a doll?" I felt that I was unwarrantably claiming to intrude myself into his affairs, but I could not resist the temptation.

"I am trying to, sir. This one, but they ask more money than I've got."

I was about to make some remark which I hoped would draw something more from him when the saleswoman returned.

"Our manager says that as it is getting late he will make the price $25. That is very cheap. It is the handsomest doll in the store."

"I knew it [illegible] and that is why I wanted it. I will take it at $25. Please have it packed in a box without any mark or name on it. [illegible] must have no means of tracing where it came from."

Here was more mystery to pique my curiosity still further.

[illegible] attendant remarked that she would attend to the packing herself. While she was thus occupied the strange purchaser with difficulty disinterred from a well concealed pocket a small bag.

"I know exactly how much there is in here," he said to me, with a smile in which sweetness and sadness were quaintly mixed. "It is $26.75. So the quick way for me is to take out $1.75."

He strained [illegible] until he managed to empty his little bag on the glass topped case. The assortment of money that fell out was very varied. There were some neatly folded bills, a few silver dollars, some smaller silver, several five cent nickels and even a few coppers. He counted out $1.75 from the smallest denominations and then put one dollar back in his bag and the 75 cents in his waist coat pocket.

"I shall need some of that," he said, "for a messenger boy." Then looking up at me and noting the look of amazement that I know pervaded my face though I strove to repress it, he added: "You are surprised to see such a man as I buy such a doll?"

"I am indeed," I replied. "I can't understand it at all."

"I would like to tell you, Mr Roberts, because you have often bought of me when I didn't know which way to turn for something to eat, and I wouldn't like you to think me an impostor."

"You shall tell me," I answered, "if you will, but not here. The girl is coming back with your box. It is a cold night; a glass of something warm will do you good. We will go and get one. Then you can sit down and tell me what you will."

"I do not drink anything, sir, except very occasionally when my pains get too great for me to bear. I will be glad to go with you where I can get a cup of coffee. To-night of all nights, I must not drink, for I am to see *her* to-morrow."

As he uttered the last words a look of almost ecstasy illumined his worn features.

"Here is your parcel, sir!"

"And there, I think, you will find the right amount."

It took the girl a few seconds to count the money.

"Quite correct, sir; much obliged," she said when she had finished.

"Let me carry the box," I suggested as we left the store together, evidently to the astonishment of all therein.

"No, thank you, sir. I can manage it very well, and it's a pleasure to me to feel it."

"Very well. Where shall we go?"

"I know a nice quiet little place. It isn't where you would go by yourself, sir, but it'll be better for you to go there than to draw notice by taking such an object as I am into a better one. And then I'll ask you to put an address on this. I can't write very easily now, and beside, bad as my writing is, it might be recognized."

A few minutes later we were seated in a restaurant the existence of which had been previously unknown to me. I found however that it deserved the character that had been given it, while the scale of prices was marvelously reasonable.

"Now, Mr Roberts," he began when he had finished the light meal that was all I could persuade him to take, "I'll tell you my story, and I'll make it as short as I can, for as you may imagine it is not a pleasant one.

"I received an ordinary education, and when I was about 16 my uncle, who was the only near living relative I had, got me into a large dry goods house. My name is John Crane, but I was there always called Jack, and later on when I became a drummer for the house Jack Crane got to be pretty well known in nearly every important city. Our house was a good one, having exclusive control of certain lines, and as I was lucky enough to develop into a first class salesman I made plenty of money for myself and of course a great deal more for the house. In those days I was a pretty good looking fellow, though you wouldn't be likely to think it when you look at me as I am now. I was a little above the average height and my face had no premonitory warnings of the lines and seams and wrinkles that disfigure it to-night. Probably you would say I am getting well on in years, but I am not yet 40.

"There were four partners in our house, and when I began to prove myself very valuable they took me up socially and often asked me to their houses. The second partner—I won't mention his name, though if you want to you can find out from the address which I will by and by ask you to put on that box—had a very beautiful daughter. It was somewhat presumptuous in me to think of making her my wife, but I had formed that hope from almost the first time I saw her. I will pass over all the details of my love making—I suppose when one can become philosophic enough to look back at those things calmly they are all pretty much alike, but while they are in the course of being enacted they surely don't seem to lack variety or originality. Well! at last the glad day came when I drew from Frances an acknowledgement that my affection was returned. Her people took the announcement roughly. They had had higher views for their daughter, though the father himself was a salesman for many years. We were firm, and in the end we conquered. I don't think there was a happier man living than I was the day I was married, and when a daughter came to gladden our home I wouldn't have changed places with an emperor. My trouble was that my frequent trips kept me so much from my darlings. Frances did not prove to have as many resources in herself as I hoped. She complained of being dull in my absence, and though I spent more time than I ought in trying to make our home attractive she longed for the gayer society of her single days and to a considerable extent re-entered it. Our child—little Jane—was certainly not neglected, but still I felt somehow that her mother might have been closer to her. I never said anything to Frances though—that is not my [illegible]. She was a good wife, and I [illegible] to know that one must look for a little bit of disenchantment after marriage as a general rule.

"So affairs went on very happily and comfortably in the main till Jane was between four or five years old. The child and I were very dear to each other. When I was home she was always with me, and used to distinguish me from her other playfellows [illegible]. [illegible] returned from [illegible] something to delight [illegible] and great [illegible] spirits with which she would [illegible] my latest offering. But one day I [illegible], or rather was brought back, [illegible]. I had been taken down with a cold [illegible] night in some ill aired hotel [illegible]. The attack developed into rheumatic fever. For months I lay suffering torment that I thought could not be surpassed. When at last the fever passed away it left me [illegible] as you see me now.

"Day and night I was tortured by the thoughts of what our future would be. In the effort to make our home pleasant I had spent far more than I ought, and my illness had exhausted our resources, besides running us into debt. That my career as a traveler was ended was only too plain, if indeed my entire usefulness as a business man was not a thing gone beyond recovery. But my worst trouble was to come. My wife was attentive, but I missed [illegible] of tenderness that I could scarcely account for. At last a bitter awakening came. One day I saw her reflected in a mirror when she did not know I could observe her. She was looking at me, and on her face was an expression of repulsion. In one moment I felt the bitter burning truth! Her love had not been strong enough to stand the strain of my illness, the loss of my worldly prospects, the change from my old appearance to my present deformity. I turned my face to the wall and prayed for death. All the physical torments I had gone through were as nothing to the mental anguish compressed into those few minutes. Then at last came consolation in the thought of my child, only to be succeeded by a still more harrowing anxiety. Would she too turn from me? I knew the quick susceptibility, the hasty impressions of childhood, and I dreaded what might be the effect on her young mind of my distorted form. With what eagerness, yet with what fear, I waited for her next visit. I longed for the moment to come, and still was tempted to defer it. You, sir, can perhaps enter a little into my feelings. At last she came, and when I saw pure unchanged love in the depths of her clear bright eyes and heard her whisper, 'Poor papa, I'se so sorry, cos I love you so much,' I thanked God that I had something still left to live for.

"When I got sufficiently well to use my crutches easily I went over to the house. They were very kind. Of course I was no real good to them, but they made a place for me to help keep account of stock. I could write better then than now; my joints have stiffened up since. The pay was very small compared with what I had been receiving, and it was necessary for me to find a cheaper home and practice strict economy. My wife's father made her a small allowance, but he had opposed the marriage and was not inclined to be liberal now that it had turned out as badly as he had prophesied. She grew restless and discontented under our changed circumstances, and I cannot wonder at it.

"So far my misfortunes had been beyond my control, but there came a time when my own miserable weakness increased them. The pains I occasionally suffered drove me to seek relief in stimulants. My head had grown weak and a very little liquor affected me. I received a gentle warning from the office and I promised reformation. But there came moments when my agony grew too great for my resolve. One night when I returned home I found my wife had gone, taking Jane with her. A letter was left informing me she had returned to her father's house, that my dissipation rendered her life unendurable and that she was about to obtain a separation on that ground.

"That blow was crushing. I was weak, ill, heart-broken, and had no force to resist. And even if I had tried, what could I have done? I was too poor to hire able lawyers, and she had wealth and influence at her command. But to lose the right, the power to see my child, to feel her tiny, warm arms around my neck, to hear her sweet, lisping words, was awful. Then came the thought that it was best for her, after all. Away from me she would have every comfort and enjoyment. How little I could give her, and at any moment that little might be swept away. So I let all go, and made no effort to stay my wife's course.

"They did not keep me long at the house after my wife left me. I suppose it was her father's doing. They gave me a small sum, and said they regretted it was no longer possible to find employment for me.

"That was more than two years ago. How I have managed to live since you know. But they have not parted me entirely from my child. I have seen Jane many times since, and, thank God, she does not forget me. She does not shrink from me; she still loves me.

"Her nurse once lived with me, and is grateful for some trifling kindness. She contrives that I shall see Jane at intervals, for a few moments only, and we have to be very careful, for if it was known she would be discharged. The last time I saw Jane I asked her what she wanted for Christmas, and she said a doll. She always says my presents are the prettiest she gets. I am to see her to-morrow, and then she will tell me how she likes that doll. It took me nearly six months to save that money, and I have often gone hungry and cold to add to it a bit, but you see, sir, I got her the best doll they had after all."

He stopped with a look of almost triumph on his face. Evidently he expected me to say something, but for a moment or two I was powerless to do so. Ordinary expressions of sympathy seemed so weak and out of place. At last I murmured something which I hope was more intelligible to him than it was to me, and sought relief by plunging into a business proposition.

"Would it be possible for you," I asked, "to carry on some little business—say newspaper and stationery, with possibly cigars and tobacco or something of that kind?" I wasn't very sure what combinations small storekeepers make, so I ended rather weakly.

"I have often thought of that, sir, but where could I get the capital? You have seen how little I can save in half a year."

"Come to my office the day after to-morrow and we will talk it over. I think I can promise to find what is needed, and as you want, I know, to be independent, you can regard the advance as a loan to be repaid at your convenience."

"You are more than good and kind, Mr Roberts. I will welcome, oh how eagerly, anything that will take me out of the streets."

"Then let us go now. I will get pen and ink at the counter and put the address on your parcel."

"One moment, sir. I want you to do me another favor. You are perhaps going to make a man of me again. Meet me to-morrow and see my child. I wish you to see the one thing that has kept the last spark of pride alive in my bruised soul."

I hesitated, for I had my own family who would expect to have all my time, but finally yielded, and after sending the doll by a messenger boy, I left Crane with a promise to meet him at 11 o'clock the next morning.

When at that hour I turned into an up town street I found him already there.

"We shall not keep you long, sir. That is, if her nurse can slip her out as she expected. Why, see, there she comes now!"

He pointed to the corner and, propelled by his crutches, set off thither at a pace faster than I could walk. The child ran quickly toward him, crying loudly enough for me to hear:

"Papa, oh my dear papa!"

A moment later he pressed her to his breast. It was a strange sight to see that fair, pretty, exquisitely dressed child and the poorly clad cripple, whom the ordinary passer by would have thought a beggar, holding each other in that close embrace. There seemed nothing in common between them, and yet now that his features were glorified by a moment of intense happiness, I could trace a likeness.

The child carried under one arm the blue satin doll, and as I came close to them I heard her say:

"Thank you so much for the lovely doll. [illegible] you know it [illegible] from me?"

"Oh, yes. I had two other dolls, and such a lot of things, but nothing so lovely as this. So I knew it came from you."

I saw that then Crane was more than repaid for all the sacrifices he had made to get it.

He took her by the hand and led her to me, saying:

"Jane, I want you to know this gentleman, who is very kind to me."

She looked at me fearlessly, put out her little hand and said:

"If you are kind to my poor papa I shall love you very much."

For a very brief while father and daughter spoke together. Then the nurse said gently but firmly she must take her charge back. Mrs Crane, she explained, had gone out in the carriage and might be back at any moment.

With many a last kiss and good by they parted. Crane stood watching his child as the nurse led her across the street. When in the middle of the roadway Jane slipped from her nurse and turned around, moving back a pace or two to hold up her doll and try to make it kiss its hand. At that moment a rapidly driven brougham turned the corner. The child heard the noise, but in her hurry to run slipped and fell. The horses were almost upon her when Crane, who seemed to use his crutches as leaping poles, cleared with one bound an almost incredible distance. His crutches dropped behind him as he alighted by the side of the child and rolled with her out of danger. The carriage passed on quite ten yards further before the coachman could stop his horses. The nurse took Jane from her father's arms.

"She's not hurt a bit, sir."

"No, papa, I'm only a little muddy."

I had by this time picked up the crutches and given them to Crane.

A lady put her head from the carriage window and asked why they had stopped.

"Came near running over a child, ma'am, who had fallen down. And if you please, ma'am, I am afraid it's Miss Jane," said the footman, who had got down and come to the door.

"Jane?" she cried. "Let me out. Why didn't you say so at once?"

She passed quickly to the child, who stood by her nurse brushing the dirt and snow from her little mantle.

"Are you hurt, my darling?"

"Not a bit, not even a tiny bit, mamma."

"She would have been, ma'am," said the footman, "but for the chap as saved her. He did do a wonderful jump, and such a poor looking thing too."

"Where is he?"

"He skipped away, ma'am, as soon as he saw Miss Jane wasn't hurt."

I did not miss Crane till then. It was true, he had disappeared.

"I am sorry he went away," said the mother, as she lifted her daughter into the carriage. "I should have liked to have given him something."—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.]

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SUPPOSED TO BE [illegible]

A Chicago clergyman asks: "[illegible] Christian and at the same time a [illegible] iness man?" He can if he [illegible] Puck.

"Hullo, Mike! I hear you [illegible] am. I struck for fewer hours. [illegible] ceed?" "Indeed, I did. [illegible] now."—Philadelphia Call.

An Ohio girl says that she [illegible] offers of marriage within [illegible] probably after the other [illegible] the fold, as Mr. Sankey [illegible] Boston Post.

Fogg has conceived the [illegible] tower of Babel was a [illegible] therefore, if he is not [illegible] had begun to make [illegible] very early era.—Boston T[illegible]

Mr Minks—"I see Talmage [illegible] ing a sermon to the young [illegible] Minks—"I think Talmage is a [illegible] don't know but he is a [illegible] should say so. Young [illegible] enough, it's the old [illegible] mons."—Omaha World.

Country editor (to brother [illegible]) good morning, Brother Shears [illegible] and how are things up at [illegible] Shears—"Flourishing just [illegible] month we had the hog [illegible] Country editor—"I'm sorry [illegible] are looking well now, Brother [illegible] ical and Surgical Reporter.

There is a lovely love of a [illegible] Newaygo county, Wisconsin [illegible] blackberries last fall for [illegible] trious was she on foot and so [illegible] that returns for her fruit were [illegible] ble. What did she do with [illegible] jersey and some stockings [illegible] Naw. She went to town [illegible] whole business on a [illegible] Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

CURRENT [illegible]

"What is education?" [illegible] it is something a college [illegible] until he becomes a [illegible]

If there ever was a time [illegible] ought to let go his Pan-[illegible] this time—that is, if he has [illegible] Dallas News (Dem.).

It looks as though the [illegible] Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty [illegible] all. It will prove [illegible] way of New York [illegible] Washington Hatchet.

Indiana's growth in [illegible] ifying. Holman's [illegible] $500 to less than [illegible] more public schools [illegible] great objector.—[illegible]

Gen. Hazen makes [illegible] of the signal service, [illegible] makes no mention [illegible] most apparent to the [illegible] of a new chief.—St. Paul [illegible]

The president's [illegible] to be increasing [illegible] Garland, who [illegible] newspaper," is [illegible] the president's [illegible]

When the Japanese [illegible] country they [illegible] here. As they [illegible] ful extent of [illegible] imagined [illegible]

The [illegible] mysteriously [illegible] the [illegible] adelphia [illegible] Beecher [illegible] lican.

THAT [illegible] cured by [illegible]

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The bound volume of the *Century Magazine* presents a body of literature of which any publishing company might well be proud. It is only by thinking what a blank would be made in the literature of our day if the *Century* were to be eliminated that one arrives at a realization of its great merit and usefulness. It is said that since the writings of Gen. Grant were printed and the series of war articles was begun the number of subscribers for this magazine has more than doubled. It is true, there are cavillers who insist that literary finish and perfection have been lost sight of in the flush of popularity, and there is some truth in the criticism, but on the whole the *Century* publishers are justified by their works, and need no apology.

A PLAIN MAN'S TALK ON THE LABOR QUESTION. By Simon Newcomb, LL.D. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by J. K. Gill & Co.

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The plan of the book is to represent nature as rendering praise to the creator. The birds, trees, rocks, woods, hills, streams, are all laid under contribution to swell the volume of praise. Musical notes help out the illustrations. The typographical execution is good. The "old gold" cover and the well wrought designs on the same, are additional attractions. But the sketches in this book are too natural and true to life, too local, too unidealized to have in them much religious feeling independent of the text, apart from the sentiment which all nature inspires. The text throughout the book is religious, and the title also in a sensational way. The sensationalism is objectionable, and the beautiful little sketches need not have been made to drag a cartload of reluctant admonitions after them. There was sermon enough in the pictures.

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"Young America" is a book very much after the style of "Chatterbox" for young folks, which is saying a good deal for its excellence. Among the most hopeful signs of the times is the popularity of the best class of juvenile literature. It is not easy to overestimate the value of wholesome literature adapted to the minds of the young. Never before in history have so many mature minds been so thoughtful of the wants of the children as now. It is within the memory of living men and women the time was when any book was thought "good enough," if children needed any books aside from those in the school room. Such persons are occasionally heard to say, "We are now in danger of a surfeit of children's books." But if good, there is small likelihood of evil.

THREE VASSAR GIRLS [illegible]. By Lizzie W. Champney. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. For sale by J. K. Gill & Co.

This is a charming account of a vacation journey on the Rhine by an author whose writing is fresh with enthusiasm and delightfully sympathetic with youth. Such a trip naturally took in some of the most celebrated spots and scenery in Europe, such as Cologne, Strasburg, Heidelberg, the black forest, Lake Constance, Munich and Nurenberg. Bits of description never prolonged to tediousness are gracefully united by a chain of romance which makes the whole a palatable compound of instruction and amusement. The author's husband, Champ, has given increased interest to the book by his numerous pictures of historic scenes, stately architecture and national types of humanity and costume.

AMONG THE LAW MAKERS. By Edmund Alton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. For sale by J. K. Gill & Co.

Here we have published in a handsome volume the series of papers entitled "Among the Law-Makers," which appeared in *St. Nicholas*, and were written by Edmund Alton, an ex page in the United States senate. The book gives a great deal of information about the structure and working of the national government, which is so mixed with anecdotes, incidents and personal experiences as to make it interesting to young readers.

A VISIT FROM SANTA CLAUS. By Clement C. Moore. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. $1. For sale by J. K. Gill & Co.

Here is a book to delight the heart of a young child. The gay colors, the stockings hung up filled with all manner of things, jolly Santa Claus himself driving his reindeer team right over the roofs of houses, the snow and the Christmas fun, the rhymes set in neat German text—these are a part of the good things found in this volume for young people.

CHILDREN'S STORIES OF AMERICAN PROGRESS. By Henrietta Christian Wright. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. For sale by J. K. Gill & Co.

This is just the kind of book parents ought to be on the lookout for, for their boys and girls. As a general rule, it is very hard to interest children in reading consecutive histories of the United States. The largest histories are beyond their range of comprehension and the shorter ones are apt to be dry epitomes. The best thing that can be done is to pick out salient points in the national development, and to treat them with fullness and vividness. This is just what Henrietta Christian Wright has done in the present book. Her style is animated, her grasp of each situation strong, and her choice of subjects she treats most excellent. In the first chapter she brings out the methods and early experiences of the settlers in the wilderness of the Western country and leaves a vivid

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Arrangements have been made for clubbing HE WEEKLY OREGONIAN with other valuable urnals, at a greatly reduced price. Subscribers may have THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and either of the following publications for 2 75 a year, viz

EEKLY OREGONIAN and American Agriculturist.
EEKLY OREGONIAN and New York Weekly World
EEKLY OREGONIAN and Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean

The value of the *American Agriculturist* is o well known to require special comment n. It is enough to say that it still maintains e place it has so long held as the most valuable agricultural publication in America. Single bscriptions to the *American Agriculturist* are 50 a year, and to THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN but both will be furnished to the subscriber —THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consisting of elve pages and containing more than twice much matter as any other weekly paper of e Northwest—for $2 75 a year.

To those in want of a democratic weekly paper, we specially commend the New York *Weekly World* The *World*, under its present anagement, has gained phenomenal success, is bright, earnest, intelligent, and fearlessly ritten and printed. The price of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* together ill be $2 75 a year and each subscriber who lects the *World* in this combination with THE OREGONIAN will also receive a copy of a new ISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, a book ... reesly prepared by the *World* as a premium ith its weekly edition. The History ... ook of 320 12 mo pages, it is prepared upon entirely novel and original plan, and is ar nged chronologically by years, from 1492 to 85. Every event is narrated in the order of its date These are not confined, as in other orks, to political matters, but embrace every ranch of human action. It describes under the roper date all important patents; all discoveries in science and the useful arts; fires, floods, allstorms, tornadoes, cyclones, epidemics, accidents and disasters on sea and land; labor troubles, strikes and lockouts, and hundreds of her matters never mentioned by historians, esides being a history in the ordinary sense, a condensed newspaper file for four hundred ears." THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* at $2 75 a year for both papers, ith this History into the bargain, is a splendid ffer.

Or, if a republican weekly from the East be anted in connection with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, we can recommend the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as a paper that has no superior. The *Weekly Inter-Ocean* is the great family weekly f the region of which Chicago is the great metropolis. In literature and news it is among apers of the very first rank; it is a straight-out epublican paper, but believes in treating all arties fairly.

Here, then, is an offer which gives the subscriber a choice of any one of three first-class ournals, together with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, for $2 75 a year. No such offer has ver been made in the Northwest. Orders are to be sent, with the cash, directly to HE OREGONIAN, or may be left with any of HE OREGONIAN'S agents. In these orders be ure to designate which one of the three papers lubbed with THE OREGONIAN is wanted, and he order for the same will be promptly forwarded by this office.

All the activities of the Northwest, its commercial and industrial life, the movement of its hought and the course of discussion and speculation,—in a word, all things that our people hink and do and talk about,—find expression hrough THE OREGONIAN as through no other ournal They who get the sum of all this in HE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, and yet who would ke to add to it the contents of another publication of high value, treating questions of general nterest from the Eastern standpoint; or they ho would like a first-rate agricultural journal connection with a home weekly that covers l Northwestern affairs and the general news f the world, may make a choice out of the several offers herein presented that cannot fail to lease, at a price lower than ever before offered the Northwest.

THE WEEKLY and THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, he one of twelve and the other of eight pages, aking when taken together a splendid semi-weekly nd literary semi-weekly, and constituting not nly a full general newspaper but also a faithful anscript of the life of the Northwest, will be rnished at $3 50 a year. This is an excellent ombination for those who cannot get THE REGONIAN promptly every day. Or, THE EEKLY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN, with any one f the three papers above named, will be supplied for $4 25 a year.

In making your orders be sure to designate pecifically which one of the papers is wanted connection with THE OREGONIAN.

SUPPOSED TO BE AMUSING.

A Chicago clergyman asks "Can a man be a hristian and at the same time a successful business man?" He can if he advertises largely.—uck.

"Hullo, Mike! I hear yer on a strike." "So I m I struck for fewer hours." "Did you succeed?" "Indeed, I did I'm not working at all ow"—Philadelphia Call.

An Ohio girl says that she has had ninety-nine ffers of marriage within two years. She is robably after the other one that strayed from ' fold, as Mr Sankey used to sing for us.—oston Post.

I ogg has conceived the idea that the original wer of Babel was a bonnet. This showed, erefore, if he is not astray, that the fair sex d begun to make themselves obnoxious at a ry early era.—Boston Transcript.

Mr Minks—"I see Talmage has been preaching a sermon to the young husbands." Mrs inks—"I think Talmage is a fool." "Well, n't know but he is a little cracked, but I ould say so. Young husbands are good ough, it's the old husbands that need sermons."—Omaha World.

Country editor (to brother editor)—"Ah! od morning, Brother Shears, glad to see you! d how are things up at Pigville?" Brother ears—"Flourishing just at present; but last onth we had the hog cholera pretty bad." untry editor—"I'm sorry to hear that; but you e looking well now, Brother Shears."—Goat and Surgical Reporter

There is a lovely love of a woman living in waygo county, Wisconsin. She picked ackberries last fall for market, and so industrious was she on foot and so nimble of finger, at returns for her fruit were quite considerable. What did she do with her money? Buy a rsey and some stockings or a winter hat? She went to town and "blowed in" the ole business on a fiddle for her husband.—ncoln Neb) State Journal.

CURRENT REMARKS.

"What is education?" asked a writer. Well, s something a college graduate thinks he has til he becomes a newspaper man.—Ex.

If there ever was a time when Mr. Garland ght to let go his Pan-Electric stock it is about s time—that is, if he has heard from Ohio.—llas News (Dem.)

It looks as though the lamp in the hand of rtholdi's Statue of Liberty will be lit after . It will prove serviceable in lighting the ay of New York "boodlers" to Canada.—ashington Hatchet.

Indiana's growth in intelligence is quite phenomenal. Holman's majority has dwindled from 0 to less than 700 in his district, which has re public schools in it.—Minneapolis Tribune. eat objector

Gen Hazen makes a long report on the needs the signal service, but, curiously enough, kes no mention of the necessity—the need st apparent to the whole country—of a new chief.—St. Paul Globe.

The president's dislike of newspapers is said be increasing each day. The influence of rland, who boasts that he "never reads a wspaper," is evidently very pernicious upon e president's mind.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

When the Japanese artisans came to this untry they did not expect to find any dishonesty. As they first landed in New York the extent of their disappointment can be better agined than described.—Baltimore American.

The mugwump party, which disappeared so steriously when the votes were counted in state in 1885, has been rediscovered in lphia. A woman there . . . cher is her mother.—Philadelphia

HAT HACKING COUGH . . . by Shiloh's Cure. . . WOODARD, CLARKE . . .

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History, Fiction, Juvenile and Holiday Gift Books in Profusion.

A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question by Simon Newcomb—Story of the Saracens—American Progress.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, MAY, 1886, to October, 1886. Vol XXXII New Series, Vol X. New York The Century Co For sale by J. K. Gill & Co

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HIS ONE FAULT By J T Trowbridge Boston Lee & Shepard. $1 25 For sale by J K Gill & Co

A batch of books for boys from 8 to 14 years of age, brings an acceptable variety into the choice of holiday gifts suitable for this class of youth They like nothing, next to outdoor sports, so well as fresh tales of adventure of heroes as spirited and daring as themselves, and their appetite for the works of their favorite authors only seem to grow by what it feeds on Of these authors, J T Trowbridge takes a prominent place His latest story, "His One Fault, has for a hero an average country lad, full of life, and prone to making blunders, which propensity leads him into many experiences, now pathetic and now ridiculous, but all most naturally depicted

HISTORY

STORY OF THE SARACENS By Arthur Gilman, M A, New York G P Putnam's Sons. $1 50 For sale by J K Gill & Co.

It is not easy to condense into the compass of one moderate sized and yet readable volume, the great mass of facts connected with the history of Mohammedanism So much is to be crowded into so small a space that there is great danger of making the narrative dry and unimaginative M Gilman has successfully avoided these faults, and has produced an intelligent, succinct and interesting account of the rise of Islamism and its progress to the fall of Bagdad The more exciting period of Moorish occupation of Spain has been reserved for another volume in this excellent historical series

FICTION

RODMAN, THE KEEPER, and other Southern Sketches By Constance Fenimore Woolson Harper & Brothers, New York For sale by J K Gill & Co

Another volume of sketches is this, similar to those in "Castle Nowhere," except that these deal with life in the Southern states instead of in the North These stories are the result of a residence for several years in the South, and record real impressions of a land in which the author found much that was beautiful and charming

HUMOROUS MASTERPIECES FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE 3 vols New York G P Putnam's Sons Edited by Edward T Mason $3 75. For sale by J. K. Gill & Co

"Humorous Masterpieces" is a collection, in three volumes, of short sketches and stories from American authors These books show all the care and finish of execution characteristic of that publishing house, and the editor has done his work well The pages are filled with selections from Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Charles Dudley Warner, Frank R Stockton, Bret Harte, and many other writers whose works have brightened all our lives

TOWARDS THE GULF A romance New York, Harper & Brother For sale by J K Gill & Co

The book is announced as the work of a new writer The author, whoever he or she may be (probably the latter), possesses artistic power in no slight degree, but while the work may entertain, it will not benefit mankind The story presents a phase of Louisiana life rich in illustration and strong in dramatic incident. But it prostrates the nobler feelings, which should possess the human heart, to an insane fear in the mind of the principal character that in his wife's veins there may be a taint of negro blood There is no proof, but he believes he finds certain traits, otherwise inexplicable The result is, the tender little woman, who is mismated with such a scion of Southern chivalry, commits suicide Later on their son is killed in a congin, and the happy father sighs, "It was better so" In the words of the author, "He had escaped the gulf toward which he had been drifting" Undoubtedly the book will find sympathetic readers in that section about which it is written, and among those people of whom this model husband seems to be chosen as a type But there are others, and fortunately the world has many such, who will be disgusted with "the gulf of social ostracism"

AMONG THE MAGAZINES

Outing for December is one of the most interesting issues of this worthily conducted periodical *Outing* is published at 140 Nassau street, New York

Number two of *American Art*, the new Boston art publication, is just out and is a valuable addition to the periodicals of the kind which are growing in interest as they are in number

The *New England Magazine* for December is a good number of a magazine which, while it appeals principally to the interests of a section, has much to entertain and instruct other readers

Babyhood for December is better than ever This number begins the third volume It is a splendid periodical for mothers, and if they once become subscribers they will never do without it

The *Chautauquan* for December contains the third in the series of articles on "Employment for Women" The subject discussed this month is "Clerical Pursuits," by Mary Lowe Dickinson

A series of articles on journalism in America will be published in the *Magazine of American History* during the coming year Portraits and personal sketches of the chief editors of the century will be given

The number for December for the *Southern Bivouac* is fairly good, though in common with other magazines, there is, perhaps, a little too much war literature in it. "At Rickettses' Play Party," by Mamie Dayo Fitzhugh, is a pretty love story, though it carries the burden of dialectic spelling, which, unfortunately, so many authors mistake for originality and ability

W S Lilly, one of the foremost philosophical thinkers and writers of England has prepared for the December number of the *Forum* an article which is likely to command wide attention, on "The Present Outlook for Christianity" He holds that the belief of Christendom stands absolutely intact and unassailable from the point of view of science

The *Magazine of Art* published by Cassell Company, New York, has an exceedingly strong frontispiece, "Venetian Bead Stringers, etched from the painting of Cecil Van Haanen An article upon this cosmopolitan artist is adorned by five engravings of some of his most celebrated works A charming poem, "Tantalus" by W I Henderson, is of a high order of literary merit

"Longfellow's Boyhood," Rev Samuel Longfellow's recollections of his brother's boyhood with the poet child's letters in the Christmas *Wide Awake*, is delightful reading It will be followed in January by an article about the Longfellow house in Portland, profusely illustrated from photographs taken expressly for the magazine This Christmas *Wide Awake* is a remarkably good number D Lothrop & Co

The first number of the new *Scribner's Magazine* It is now announced, will be issued about December 15 The name of the publishers, as well as the fact that it enters the field against two great and successful magazines, which are even now making every effort possible for the supremacy, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of its contents The first number is anxiously awaited by all lovers of magazine literature

The December installment of the Lincoln biography in the *Century* bears the title "Lincoln as Soldier, Surveyor, and Politician, and includes accounts of his unsuccessful canvass for the legislature, of his experience as storekeeper and postmaster, of his first meeting with Stephen A Douglas, and of his services in the Black Hawk war. Among the illustrations is a road survey in the autograph of Lincoln himself In this issue of the *Century* there are also two articles on Henry Clay, the one being reminiscences by his surviving executor, a gentleman of Lexington, who enjoyed his intimate acquaintance, although a democrat the other a description, with illustrations, of his home—"Ashland"—in Lexington.

The December (holiday number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* contains, among other attractive features, nine full-page illustrations from drawings by L Alma Tadema, R A, Clara Montalba, W Biscombe Gardner, George Du Maurier, Hugh Thomson, and J Buxton Knight Poetry will be represented by Mr Swinburne and George Meredith, who will each contribute a poem, and the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," a paper under the suggestive title of "Colonial Papers Please Copy." In lighter literature there will be the continuation of Mr. Farjeon's novel, "A Secret Inheritance," and short stories by D Christie Murray and the author of "John Herring" The most distinguishing feature of the magazine—the illustrated articles—will comprise papers on "Venice," by H F Brown, and "In the heart of London," by D Rice Jones, both elaborately illustrated together with illustrated articles on "Surrey Mill Wheels, by Grant Allen, and "Hops and Hop Picking

The *Andover Review* for November has among other articles an interesting discussion of the labor question It also contains a searching review of Beyschlag's "Life of Christ," by Prof B Weiss, of Berlin, Prussia Two or three editorials are devoted to the controversy in regard to the American Board, the new departure, and the constitution of the Andover seminary The number is up to the high level of its predecessors

The ingenious idea conceived by the editor of *Lippincott's Magazine* of publishing a complete novel in each number of his periodical, has proved so successful as to warrant the closing of negotiations whereby new novels by the most prominent writers will be produced in future issues. Three editions of the November number, containing John Habberton's "Brueton's Bayou," have already been exhausted, and a fourth edition has been put to press By the payment of $500 to Miss Cleveland the editor has secured a satirical narrative poem from her pen dealing with the woman question and containing about 400 lines It will appear in the January *Lippincott* with the title, "The Dilemma of the Nineteenth Century" The novel in the December issue is by Frances Hodgson Burnett, entitled "Miss De Farge"

A singularly attractive frontispiece, "In Christmas Season Long Ago," sets the keynote of the holiday number of *St Nicholas*, a magazine, which brings cheer and mirth to thousands of boys and girls on both sides of the ocean that divides the English from the American Christmas This picture, which is accompanied by some pretty little verses of Miss Cone s, is of the ample entrance to a colonial house "long ago a group of varying ages stands on the steps, and in the snowy foreground are a boy and girl on one pony, and a somewhat older boy on another, all, apparently, taking their departure, as well as an old gentleman in a wig, who is already sitting in his chaise, waiting to be gone Mrs Barrett begins "The Story of Prince Fairy foot," Mr Stockton makes a droll contribution there is a jingle of "A Ragang, Roaring Lion Mr Theodore R Davis tells "How a Great Battle Panorama is Made," and there is besides a great deal of fun and fancy especially appropriate to the season

LITERARY NOTES

"The Son of His Father," a novel by Mrs Oliphant, has been published by the Harpers in their Franklin Square Library

"A Daughter of the People," a new novel by Georgiana M Craik (Mrs A W May), is the Franklin Square Library's latest number

Tennyson's poem "Dora" has been illustrated by W L Taylor, and published by Lee & Sheppard, in a handsome form for the holidays

B L Farjeon, the well known English author, has written another novel, entitled "The Bright Star of Life," which the Harpers have published in their Handy series

Charles Scribner's Sons have published, in neat pamphlet form, Rev Dr Fisher's sermon, "Catholicity—True and False," preached before the National Congregational council at Chicago last October

"The Message of the Bluebird, Told to Me to Tell to Others," is one of the smaller illustrated books, in a pretty cover of white and blue and gold, which Lee & Shepard have brought out for the holidays

A useful little book for those desirous of correcting defects of speech in writing is entitled "Mistakes in English, and How to Avoid Them, by Marshall T Bigelow, who cites the best grammarians and professed masters of style as sustaining him in his positions Lee & Shepard publishers Boston

Of compiling books supposed to contain only words of wisdom there is no end One of the latest, and a most modest attempt is "Five Minute Readings" for young ladies It is a very good compound of poetry and prose, that have only the fault of being already known by heart by most school girls and boys "Five Minute Readings Selected by Walter K Fobes Boston Lee & Sheppard

Thomas J Murray, who is well known as the author of a number of useful little culinary manuals, has prepared "The Book of Entrees" In this he has presented a large number of appetizing recipes, many of which are suitable to be served at breakfast or lunch instead of at dinner As in his preceding works, the author is very clear in his directions, and the book will be found very useful by housekeepers New York White, Stokes & Allen

A dainty gilded box containing six blue covered little volumes filled with choice selections from the poets comes from G P Putnam's Sons, labeled "Pearls" The six tiny books are named, each in accordance with its contents, "Reflection," "Wit and Humor," "Fancy," "Truth, Hope and Charity," "Love," and "The Poet's Garden" The task of choosing from the riches of poetry for this collection has been most judiciously and tastefully performed No more charming souvenir could be imagined

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G C ne Walla
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A F Wayne do
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D Myles do
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J F Alexander Seattle
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M M Jackson do
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BREAKFAST
Wheat Germ Porridge
Veal Chops
Rice Cakes
Stewed Potatoes
Tea Coffee
Fruit

WHEAT GERM PORRIDGE —Soak one cup of the wheat germ meal in cold water half an hour put it on the fire with a quart of boiling water and three tablespoonfuls of Indian meal scalded in a cupful of boiling water mix the Indian meal first, salt to taste and stir in the wheat germ and cook steadily twenty minutes, stirring often take from the fire, beat hard to get rid of lumps and serve Eat with cream and sugar

VEAL CHOPS—Three pounds of veal chops, one cup stock weak gravy, one cup stewed tomatoes, strained, half an onion, sliced, chopped parsley, dripping for frying. Beat the chops with the flat side of a hatchet and fry them eight minutes in the dripping, take up and keep warm over hot water strain the fat in which they were cooked back into the frying pan, put in the onion and fry briskly until colored strain out, turn the fat into a saucepan with the strained tomatoes, the broth and parsley, lay in the chops, cover closely and stew gently half an hour lay the chops on a hot water dish thicken the gravy with browned flour, boil up once and pour over the meat.

RICE CAKES One cup of cold boiled rice, three eggs, a tablespoonful of melted lard and the same of sugar three large cupfuls of warmed milk a cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted twice with the flour one even teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks light rub the sugar and lard together and add to these, then the milk and salt, and lastly the whipped whites and flour alternately beat hard one minute bake in a quick oven in two "birch" tins, eat before it falls

LUNCHEON
Chicken Fondu
Stuffed Potatoes
Bread Butter Pickles
Cocoanut Cookies
Stewed Canned Peaches
Tea

CHICKEN FONDU Two cupfuls of cold roast or boiled chicken minced fine, one cupful of boiling milk, one tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, pepper, salt and chopped parsley one cupful of fine crumbs soak the crumbs in the milk, stir in the butter and beat to a smooth batter When quite cold add the whipped eggs, meat, seasoning, beat all together and turn into a greased pudding dish Bake in a quick oven, covered until high and light brown slightly and serve immediately If you have any gravy left from the roast, heat and pass it with the fondu This dish is also good made of veal or turkey or lamb

STUFFED POTATOES—Take large, smooth Irish potatoes, cut a piece from the top of each, scrape out the contents of the skins carefully, and rub them smooth They should be as dry as meal Have ready a cup of hot milk in which is melted a tablespoonful of butter beat up an egg and pour the milk over it work this into the mashed potatoes until you have a soft, mush like mixture season with pepper, salt and a pinch of nutmeg beat light, fill the skins rounding the mixture half an inch above the top Set in a quick oven for five minutes to heat through, and send to table with a napkin thrown over them

COCOANUT COOKIES—One grated cocoanut, one cup of powdered sugar, the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff meringue, one tablespoonful of cornstarch wet with the cocoanut milk if sweet, if not, with water, one teaspoonful of rose water whip meringue and sugar together, add cornstarch, cocoanut and rose water Stir well and drop on buttered paper by the spoonful Bake in a quick oven Eat cold

STEWED CANNED PEACHES—Empty a can of peaches an hour before using them. When ready to cook them drain off the liquor and put it over the fire with half a cup of sugar and four blades of mace Stew gently half an hour, take out the mace, skim the syrup, put in the peaches and stir fifteen minutes or until clear, turn into a bowl, add a tablespoonful of brandy cover closely and let them get cold before using them They will be found very nice

DINNER
Brown Bean Soup
Oyster Pates
Roast Goose
Apple Sauce
Salsify Fritters
Annie Potatoes
Light Dumplings
Coffee Fruit

BROWN BEAN SOUP —Soak a quart of beans all night In the morning boil them until soft, but not to breaking, put into a bean pot or deep pudding dish with half a pound of parboiled salt pork . . . brown. Fry half a sliced onion in dripping and put it into a soup kettle add the beans, the pork minced fine, two stalks of celery chopped, and three quarts of cold water cook one hour after it begins to boil rub all through a colander return to the pot, stir in a tablespoonful of browned flour, simmer five minutes and turn out. Lay thin slices of peeled lemons on the surface

OYSTER PATES —Drain all the liquor from a quart of oysters and put it over the fire to heat Strain it through a cloth when it boils, put back on the range and add a heaping tablespoonful of butter rubbed in two great tablespoonfuls of flour as the flour thickens, pour in gradually a cupful of warm milk. When smooth, add the oysters minced with a keen knife and a bit of soda not bigger than a pea stir slowly and gently for five minutes after the boil begins, draw the saucepan to one side and leave in boiling water five minutes longer Have ready some heated "shapes" of pastry, fill them with the oysters and serve

ROAST GOOSE —Wash out the inside of the dressed fowl with soda and water, then with fresh water, and wipe well fill the body and craw with a forcemeat of crumbs, butter, a teaspoonful of powdered sage, twice as much onion and a seasoning of pepper and salt Lay the goose in the dripping pan, dash two cupfuls of boiling water over it, and roast, basting often When done, transfer to a hot dish Set a bowl containing the gravy in a pan of ice water to throw up the fat. Remove this as far as you can pour the gravy into a saucepan, thicken with browned flour, add the juice of half a lemon, a glass of sherry with salt and pepper, boil up once and serve in a gravy boat. Pass apple sauce with the goose

SALSIFY FRITTERS —Scrape and drop the roots at once into cold water, in which is mingled a tablespoonful of vinegar When all are ready wipe them one by one and grate them directly into a batter made in the proportion of one egg to half a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of prepared flour Salt to taste when the latter is of the right consistency and fry by the spoonful in hot lard Drain and serve hot

ANNIE POTATOES Peel small potatoes thin and carefully boil whole in boiling salted water for twenty minutes turn off every drop of water, and set the open pot at the back of the range until they are perfectly dry Spread on a platter and when just cool enough to handle, fry in salted lard or dripping to a fine brown They are delicious

LIGHT DUMPLINGS Two cups of fine dry crumbs, one cup of hot milk, one teaspoonful of powder, three fresh eggs, four tablespoonfuls of flour one teaspoonful of baking powder and half the quantity of salt sifted twice with the flour Soak the crumbs in the milk stir in the suet until it is all cool together before beating in the eggs and flour beat two minutes and drop in great spoonfuls into floured dumpling cloths, which have been wet with cold water, tie up with stout strings, leaving room to swell, and boil one hour never letting the bubble cease for a moment Eat hot with wine or brandy sauce Copyrighted 1886

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Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
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Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
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Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6 15 P M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
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225 MILES SHORTER!
20 HOURS' LESS TIME!
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Leave Corvallis, 1 55 P.M. | Leave Yaquina, 7:50 A.M.
Oregon and California Westside trains connect at Corvallis.
THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S
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YAQUINA CITY
SAILS

FROM YAQUINA:		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Saturday	Nov 27	Saturday	Dec. 4
Thursday	Dec. 9	Thursday	Dec. 16
Tuesday	Dec. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 28
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Friday	Jan. 14	Friday	Jan. 21

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.
Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9 50
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VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
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Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30
Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	8 00 A. M.	Ashland	4 00 A. M.
Ashland	8 45 P. M.	Portland	3 45 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland.
The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.
West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7 30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6.15 P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R R for Yaquina Bay
Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4.50 P M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5 45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office cor Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
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AND IN EVERY RESPECT
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Finest Dining & Sleeping-Car Route in the World!
Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.
New and Elegant Second class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!
Courteous Employes, Splendid Passenger Equipments, Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length!
An Ever-Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!
The journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic by this new transcontinental line is one of uninterrupted magnificence from start to finish Mountains, lakes rivers. Passing through the most magnificent canyons in the world Twenty miles along a glacier front. The Rocky Mountains The Selkirks and the Gold Range—Eclipse in Grandeur and Sublimity that of the Alps of Switzerland
The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma Seattle, Victoria and All Puget Sound Points.
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RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES!
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EVENTS IN THE EAST.

The House Passes a Land Grant Forfeiture Bill.

A VERY HEAVY FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

Chicago Ministers Invited to Attend a Ballet Performance—Locomotive Engineers Refuse to Join the K. of L.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Randall moved that the house proceed to consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, but the motion was lost; yeas 119, nays 121.

In the morning hour Payson, of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on public lands, called up the bill declaring forfeiture of Ontonogan and Brule river land grants. The bill was passed without division. It forfeits 384,600 acres.

The house then went into the committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

In the course of the general debate in the house to-day on the sundry civil bill, Lanham, of Texas, made an appeal in favor of the redemption of trade dollars, and alluding to the standard silver dollar, he declared its coinage would never be suspended, no matter who might recommend to the contrary.

Pending further discussion, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

DECISIONS IN RELATION TO FORFEITED LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the matter of forfeiture of certain lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company, and their restoration to the public domain by an act of congress, the secretary of the interior has approved the recommendation of the commissioner of the general land office, that so much of said lands as lie within the territory of New Mexico should be at once open to entry and settlement, after due publication of notice, but holds that, as under statutory regulations the price of even sections must be fixed at not less than $2 50 per acre, the price for both odd and even sections should be fixed at that sum.

With respect to forfeited lands in California, the secretary has concurred in the recommendation of the commissioner, that the opening of said lands to market should be deferred for an equitable determination of the rights of the Southern Pacific Railroad company to those lands lying within the common limits of the two roads, the grant to the two companies having been made by the same act.

THE DOLPHIN'S GUNS INSPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Rear Amiral Jouett has returned to Washington. He inspected the guns of the Dolphin yesterday, and reports that they proved highly satisfactory, particularly the secondary battery. The six-inch gun carriage did not work as well as it might. Although the speed of the Dolphin was not tested, he reports that she readily made thirteen knots with little motion, and gives promise of going over fifteen. While going at thirteen knots the order to back was given, and in twelve seconds from the ringing of the bell she was backing, not shoving more than a length ahead from the headway.

TO SUPPRESS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A delegation of the National Cattle Growers' association have a bill in preparation for introduction in the senate, which has for its object the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia. The bill is being carefully drawn by Judge Shellabarger, and will probably be introduced in the senate by Mr. Miller, of New York. It will be an entirely new measure, and the gentlemen at whose instance it is being prepared believe that it will be much more effective than the bill now pending in the house.

COMMITTEE NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Comptroller Trenholm will appear before the house committee on banking and currency next Wednesday, by invitation, to expound his views relative to the national banking system.

The house committee on appropriations today heard treasurer Jordan in advocacy of an appropriation of $30,000 to defray the expense of receiving about $26,000,000 in subsidiary fractional currency.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The president, although still suffering from rheumatic pains in his knees, was able to resume the official routine to-day. He received an unusually large number of congressional visitors in the forenoon, and about noon repaired to the east room and shook hands with the members of Gabriel R. Paul post, No. 11, G. A. R., of New Jersey, now on a visit to this city.

OF A PORTLAND RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The resignation of George M. Hoyt, clerk to the inspector of steam vessels at Portland, Or., has been accepted, but no appointment to fill the vacancy will be made at present.

WALKER ASKS TO BE REINSTATED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Samuel H. Walker, late major and superintendent of police, has written a long letter to the district commissioners, asking that he be reinstated.

THE UMATILLA RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Maj. H. T. Stanton was to-day appointed member of the commission to allot lands in severalty to Indians on the Umatilla reservation in Oregon.

A SAN FRANCISCO APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Hiram D. Knight has been appointed special inspector of foreign steam vessels at San Francisco, vice Martin Bulger, removed.

BIG FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

The Loss Estimated at $500,000—A Number of People Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Fire broke out in the extensive establishment of the A. Shapegh & Cantwell Hardware company, on the corner of Maine and Vine streets, at 2:20 P. M., and has now obtained such headway that the entire establishment doubtless will be destroyed. The loss is very heavy.

It is definitely known that several persons were badly injured in the fire, about twelve of whom it is expected will die. Fire-arms and gun powder were in one store, and a quantity of dynamite—some of the latter exploded when the roof and floors fell in.

The names of the injured can not yet be obtained, owing to the great confusion which prevails in the vicinity of the fire, which is still burning fiercely.

4:45 P. M.—The fire originated by the falling in of the fourth floor, which was overburdened by heavy stocks. There were seventy-five employes in the building at the time, but they are all accounted for excepting three. They are not believed to be injured, however, for they were employed on the ground floor and had a good chance to escape.

NOBODY KILLED.

Several of the men received slight injury in the way of bruises and cuts, but of those who have reported none are seriously hurt. The firm dealt largely in sporting goods, pistols and small ammunition, and during the fire there was an active fusilade by exploding cartridges, which created some alarm from the crowd present, but nobody is known to have been struck by stray bullets. A report that dynamite cartridges also exploded, seem to be unfounded. The house carried a heavy stock, valued at the present time at $500,000. What part of this, if any, can be saved is not known, but the probabilities are that it is all ruined. Insurance amounts to $300,000, and is distributed among ten companies, chiefly eastern and foreign.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

ENGINEERS WILL NOT JOIN THE K. OF L.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—Reports that have been in circulation for several days, to the effect that engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad company were joining the Knights of Labor, are pronounced untrue by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In commenting on the rumor to-day one of the engineers said: "Such a report is actually ridiculous, and shows how little some people know about the two organizations. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the strongest and most exclusive labor organization in the country. Why, we would not even attend the convention of trades assemblies at Columbus. The Knights of Labor would be very much pleased to have us join their order, but I can tell you this much positively,—the engineer who becomes a Knight of Labor must leave the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He cannot belong to both organizations. But you may be sure none of our members are going to desert the Brotherhood. The engineers are growing stronger every day, as was shown when a new division was organized last week. It would be ridiculous for us to join the Knights of Labor. We would have to assist them in every little trouble which might arise among their unskilled workmen. They tried to get us to join in their strike at St. Louis, but they failed, as you well know."

Said a brakeman, who was standing near: "I can also say that the brakemen will not join the Knights of Labor. They are well enough satisfied with their own organization, the Brotherhood of Brakemen."

CONVENTION OF LIVE STOCK MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Delegates from the live stock exchanges of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis met here to-day. D. C. Wagner, of Chicago, addressed the meeting on the subject of contagious diseases, and favored the adoption of resolutions calling upon congress to appoint a United States commission, whose duty it should be to look into all cases of contagious diseases. Others addressed the meeting on this subject, and a committee of five was appointed to draw up such resolutions. It was also decided to form a National live stock exchange.

At the afternoon session of the live stock exchange the convention endorsed remarks made by Elmer Washburn, of Chicago, before the cattle-growers' convention at Chicago, in regard to methods for stamping out contagious cattle diseases.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the tax on oleomargarine is onerous and oppressive, and ought to be abolished.

A resolution was adopted asking all railroads which reach Missouri river points to restore, commencing on January 1, the tariff of March 1, 1886, and enforce it, in lieu of present rates.

The committee on national live stock exchange reported in favor of holding a convention to discuss the matter, representation to which shall be one-fifth of the membership of all existing live stock exchanges, and of such as may be formed prior to the holding of the convention. After discussion the report was adopted, and Chicago decided upon as the place, and January 20 as the time for holding the convention. Adjourned.

MINISTERS INVITED TO ATTEND A BALLET PERFORMANCE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The ministers of Chicago were to-night made the recipients of elaborate cards of invitation to a ballet performance by the American Opera company. This action of the management has occasioned no little comment, and speculation is rife as to how thickly the clergy of this city will populate the front rows of the Columbia theater on the evening indicated. The invitation, which possesses a certain unique interest, reads as follows:

"In view of the attack on the American opera ballet by certain of the clergy in St. Louis and Cincinnati, the National Opera company has decided to extend an invitation to all ministers in Chicago to attend the performance of "Galatea" and Rubenstein's "Bal Costume" ballet on Thursday evening, at the Columbia theater. The company invites from the ministers of this city a fair opinion as to whether the dance, as presented with artistic refinement in the American opera ballets, is not an attractive, artistic and morally innoxious adjunct to the opera. You are hereby respectfully invited to attend the performance at the Columbia theater, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. On presenting this invitation at the box office, or on before Wednesday next, two reserved seats will be given for the above evening."

CHARACTERISTIC TALK BY CUTTING.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Cutting, the Texas editor, arrived in this city yesterday from Fort Worth, Texas. To a reporter he stated that he had abandoned his plan of action in the south for the present, but that the preliminaries of his Mexican colonization scheme were still being vigorously pushed. He intends to lecture throughout the north and devote the proceeds to a fund for the payment of a board of counselors who have worked up the organization. "We have," he said, "about two thousand men elected already and the work is still going on. A Chicago syndicate of capitalists told us if we could raise seven or eight thousand men for the work they would furnish $18,000,000 to pay the expenses of the undertaking, so you see we shan't lack money."

A PRIEST SUMMONED TO ROME.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—There is much excitement in Catholic circles over a report that Dr. McGlynn has been summoned to Rome to explain his utterances on the land and labor question. The followers of Henry George look upon the priest as a martyr to their cause and declare that his superiors are making a great mistake in attempting to punish him. Authorized representatives of Archbishop Corrigan say the summons was in the form of a dispatch, simply stating that Dr. McGlynn should come to Rome without delay. "Just when he will start," it was explained, "cannot now be stated. No date has been fixed, but of course he will go within a reasonable time."

CONGRESSMAN BAKER FINED FIVE DOLLARS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—John Baker, congressman-elect from the Eighteenth Illinois district, who defeated Morrison, pleaded guilty before a justice at Belleville to a charge of assault and battery and was fined $5 and costs. On Nov. 26 a Belleville reporter became engaged in a dispute with Baker over the late election and was struck by the latter over the head several times with a cane. The city marshal considered this a case of assault and battery and made the complaint to which the congressman-elect pleaded guilty.

EXTENSIVE WOOLEN MILLS BURNED.

CLINTON, Mich., Dec. 11.—The extensive woolen mills of this village burned this morning; loss, $180,000. The building was lighted by gas made from gasoline. A pipe burst, filling one room with gas. Eddie Coddling, a bobbin boy, went into the room with a lantern at 6 o'clock and an explosion followed. The fire spread rapidly over the mill; insurance, $40,000.

FAILURE AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—The business public was startled to-day by the announcement of the failure of John and W. F. Howe & Co., manufacturers of blankets and flannels. They estimated their liabilities at $125,000, and their assets at nearly the same.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $2,085,030. Banks now hold $4,081,000 in excess of the legal rule.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

CHAMBERLIN CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The jury in the Chamberlin perjury case, in East Cambridge, to-day brought in a verdict of guilty and the case was appealed to the supreme court. Volney R. Chamberlin for many years was one of the most extensive pork packers in the East. He was charged by John P. Squire & Co. with concealing the assets of the insolvent firm of Lincoln, Chamberlin & Co., of which he was a partner, and also with the crime of perjury in falsely swearing to a purchase of government bonds. Lincoln, Chamberlin & Co. did a business of nearly a million dollars with Squire & Co., and the latter firm attached the estate and business of defendant when the indebtedness of defendant's firm to Squire & Co. amounted to $50,000. The business relations between the two firms had extended over twenty years, during which Lincoln, Chamberlin & Co.'s indebtedness to Squire & Co. constantly increased, until 1876, when Squire & Co. endeavored to obtain a settlement by attaching the property of defendant's firm. Proceedings against Chamberlin have been pending two years.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 11.—Last night about 11 o'clock a mob of masked men visited the jail at Ringgold, in Calloosa county, Ga., and after overpowering the jailer took out two prisoners named George Sparks and Monroe Smith, both negroes, and taking them to a point near the railroad south of town, hanged them to a tree, where they were found this morning and cut down by the authorities. Both negroes had been engaged in robbing and burning houses in North Georgia for some months, and came to be the terror of the community. Smith confessed the crime of which the two had been guilty. Their latest crime was the robbing and attempted burning of a family residence near Ringgold, on which occasion, Smith said, they had plotted to murder everybody in the house, rob the building and then fire it. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

HIGHWAYMEN GO THROUGH A TRAIN.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 11.—The south bound passenger train on the Forth Worth & Denver railway, while stopping at Bellevue this morning for water, was boarded by three robbers, who took from the passengers eight watches and $104 in money.

CALLED TO HIS DOOR AND SHOT.

GALVESTON, Dec. 11.—A special to the *News* from Schulenburg, Texas, says: M. Lewis, an old and respectable planter, residing south of this place, was called to the door last night and and shot by an assassin. Lewis died from the effects.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

NEWS ITEMS FROM WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, Dec. 11.—The home of Col. Frank T. Gilbert, the historian, on Lookout mountain, near town, was destroyed by fire last night, in his absence. A great quantity of valuable manuscripts relating to the early history of the Northwest, the work of ten years, was burned. The house and furniture were insured for $1150.

The annual charity ball Friday was attended by 300 people, and was a great success.

Dr. Barker, of Centerville, was here to-day, securing proof that W. F. Butcher, the attorney of Centerville, was here at the time it was charged he broke jail on a charge of horse-stealing in Kansas. Butcher had been arrested at Pendleton on a requisition from Kansas. Abundant proof was obtained that it was a case of mistaken identity.

WILL SHIP COAL MONDAY.

NORTH YAKIMA, Dec. 11.—The shipment of coal from the Cle-elum mines will begin Monday. This is considered a great event all through the valley, and along the line of the railroad as far east as Helena.

SHIPPING.

VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—Arrived, ship Commodore; sailed, Mexico.

PACIFIC COAST.

Details of the Wreck of the Sir Jamsetjee Family.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The San Francisco Theaters—The Street Car Strike—A New Pacific Coast Steamship Line—Coast Notes.

ASTORIA, Dec. 11.—Captain Thompson, of the ship Sir Jamsetjee Family, first officer Heal and part of the crew arrived to-day from Hoquiam. They sailed from Melbourne October 9th, to load lumber at Puget sound. Nothing of note occurred on the voyage till she went ashore, sixty miles south of Cape Flattery, Thursday evening, December 2d at half-past 6. The weather was thick, there was a heavy sea and the wind was E. S. E.

Shortly after the vessel struck waves washed clean over her, and she soon commenced to break up. The first boat launched was immediately stove. The second lowered was swept away by a heavy sea. The third boat was smashed as soon as it touched the water.

At daylight next morning they succeeded in launching the last boat, and all hands, fourteen souls, reached shore a quarter of a mile distant, much exhausted. Nothing was saved but the clothing they wore. They traveled along shore, reaching Hoquiam Sunday, where the citizens hospitably entertained all hands. At Hoquiam the master sold the wreck at auction, for $35 to Captain Willoughby. There was no insurance on the vessel.

Captain Thompson awaits an official inquiry at this port, before British vice-consul Cherry.

STATE DISPATCHES.

ATTORNEY BUTCHER PROVES HIS INNOCENCE.

PENDLETON, Dec. 11.—The case of W. F. Butcher, the young attorney arrested by the Kansas officer on a charge of larceny of horses, has attracted much attention and comment. Butcher has proved that he was a resident of Walla Walla county when he is alleged to have broken jail in Johnson county, Kansas. Sharpstein & Sharpstein, of Walla Walla, substantiated Butcher's claim in this regard. There is some mistake in the case, and the universal belief here is that Butcher is innocent of the charge. It will no doubt be cleared up soon.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO THEATERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Fair houses have greeted Bolossy Kiralfy's "The Bat-Catcher," at the California theater the past week. It is a spectacular play, including the ballet.

The Lamb-Jordan-Price combination conclude a profitable and successful engagement at the Bush Street theater to-night.

Aimee opens next Monday in "Mamzelle" with a strong cast. She will play in English.

The "White Slave" enjoyed great favor when first presented in this city, and with the present excellent cast is again a marked success at the Alcazar. The players are well fitted with their parts, and Miss Morris is a first-class Lisa. The Alcazar Dramatic company will produce "The Banker's Daughter" on Monday night. The cast insures an excellent performance.

After a long succes with "The Mascot," the Tivoli will reproduce on Monday night "The Robbers."

THE STREET CAR STRIKE.

There has not been any material change in the Sutter street car strike. To-day at 7:30 the company started their first car, and by 11 A. M. eight cars were running. No attempt was made to molest the cars by the strikers.

The board of directors of the Geary street road, upon whom a committee of men waited with a demand for increased pay and shorter hours, have come to the conclusion that they cannot, under the circumstances, accede to the men's demands. They have offered to lay open their books to investigation of a committee appointed by the men. The directors agree, if, after an examination of their books, the committee comes to the conclusion that the company can afford to make the concession, to submit the matter to the stockholders. The men will hold a meeting to consider the matter.

THE MINING STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Mining stocks were all better this morning, excepting Consolidated Virginia, Sierra Nevada and Utah. The former opened at $37, the same as it closed last night, but dropped to $34 50, recovering to $35, to finally close at $33. Sierra Nevada opened 25 cents lower, closing at $8, a loss of 75 cents. Utah was weak at $9, at which it closed. Other stocks were strong, the advance ranging from 75 cents to $2 25 a share. Following are the closing prices: Best & Belcher $18, Chollar $6 25, Crocker $2 12½, Consolidated Virginia $33, Peer 85c, Peerless 50c, Ophir $17 25, Savage $13 50, Hale & Norcross $5 37½, Confidence $10, Potosi $9 75, Sierra Nevada $8, Union Consolidated $6 12½, Utah $9, Yellow Jacket $7 50.

A NEW PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—A conference of managers of the Southern Pacific company's system of roads will soon be held for the purpose of perfecting plans for a new Pacific coast steamship line. It is stated to-day that the company will have the line extend from Portland on the north to San Diego on the south. The vessels will be of light draught, and capable of entering harbors where the water is shallow. There is some talk of taking some of the steamers from the Morgan line between New Orleans and South American ports for the new Pacific coast enterprise.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC RUMOR.

A rumor was current on the streets to-day that the Candian Pacific had engineers out surveying a route for a line of railway from its main line in British Columbia to the international boundary line, and that there were American capitalists who were negotiating with the Canadian Pacific company to run a line from San Francisco to a connection with the projected line in British Columbia. About a year ago the Candian Pacific started a branch from the main line, and ran it to Whatcom, W. T., when, for some reason or other, work was suspended.

MEETING OF PASSENGER AGENTS.

A meeting of railroad passenger agents was held in parlor A, in the Palace hotel, to-day to attempt to settle their differences. A committee was appointed to draft an agreement, all present engaging to abide by such agreement. After deliberation, the committee brought in the following resolution: "That tariff rates, as published by the Southern Pacific, be strictly maintained, and under no circumstances, directly or indirectly, shall a passenger receive any commission, cut or rebate." This received unanimous approval, and was agreed to by all the agents.

ANOTHER RATE WAR THREATENED.

A new rate sheet has been issued by the Southern Pacific company, in which a few changes are made in the through tariff to New York. This new sheet has caused much interest among railroad men of this city, for the reason that it is not jointly issued by the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic & Pacific, according to the terms of the agreement made here October 8 last. An opinion prevails that another rate war will result.

SUICIDE IN JAIL.

John Jackson, a man about 40 years of age, was arrested last night and confined in the Folsom street police station. This morning he was found dead. Death was caused by cutting an artery in the wrist with a piece of glass. He had been arrested on a charge of drunkenness. He is believed to be recently from Arizona.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

One hundred and seventy-five tael boxes of prepared opium were seized on the mail dock this morning. They were found in a box marked "flat fish," consigned to a Chinese firm.

THE COLTON CASE.

SANTA ROSA, Dec. 11.—Motion for a new trial of the Colton case was argued before Judge Temple in chambers to-day. George R. B. Hayes appeared for plaintiff and Hall McAllister for defendant. The motion was denied. Plaintiffs counsel signified their intention of carrying the case to the supreme court.

NEVADA.

ARREST OF SOL FRANKEL.

VIRGINIA, Dec. 11.—W. H. Blauvelt, proprietor of the Gold Hill bank, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzlement, and gave bonds to appear Tuesday next for trial.

9:30 P. M.—Sol Frankel, of the defunct firm of L. B. Frankel & Co., has just been arrested at his rooms in the Douglass building, by Sheriff Donovan, on a charge of embezzling $300 from A. Laigneau, coffee dealer, who claims to have deposited that amount that night prior to the suspension. At this time (10:30) the excitement is spreading like wildfire over the arrest. The sheriff is guarding the county jail, and refuses to allow any one to visit or interview Frankel.

Let Mr. Moen Speak Up

New York World.

As the so-called "Doc" Wilson is something of a liar himself, it naturally devolves upon the eminently respectable Phil L. Moen to clear up the mystery which is depressing New England society. Let Mr. Moen speak up. He certainly knows why he lavished $300,000 on an unappreciative stable boy.

H. ACKERMAN & CO'S.

SOME OF ACKERMAN'S

Xmas Presents

Handkerchief Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Jewel Boxes,
Glove Boxes,
Satchels,
Fans,
Toilet Cases,
" Mirrors,
Albums,
Writing Desks,
Odor Cases,
Music Rolls,
Fur Collars,
" Muffs,
Autograph Albums,
Scrap Books,
Card Receivers,
Toilet Sets,
Clocks,
Brackets,
Bric-a-Brac,
Statuary,
Chamber Sets,
Tea Sets,
Dinner Sets,
Fancy Cups and Saucers,
Rudolstadt Pottery,
Old Hall Pottery,
Leeds Pottery,
Elegant Glassware,
French China,
Cobelin Ware,
Dolls of every description,
Velocipedes,
Rocking Horses,
Sleighs,
Wagons,
Toy Tea Sets,
Books,
Trumpets,
Banks,
Guns,
Drums,

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NEWS BY CABLE.

Continuation of Lady Colin Campbell's Testimony.

THE CASE AGAINST JOHN DILLON.

Announcement of the Composition of the New French Ministry—End of the Revolution in Ecuador—Cable Notes.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lady Colin Campbell resumed her testimony to-day in her action for divorce against Lord Colin Campbell. She denied having ever spoken to the nurse, Mrs. Duffy, about the methods persons adopted to prevent maternity. Witness said she refused to continue relations with Lord Colin because of the physical and moral suffering it entailed upon her. She told Lord Colin if he ever used force to compel a continuance of the relations, he would find her dead on the following morning. She would, she said, prefer death at her own hands to suffering again as she had suffered at his hands. Witness added that she had told Lord Colin further that she preferred to live apart from him, under the same roof, to avoid scandal, but declared that if there was a separation it must be open and public. She would not permit Lord Colin's family to give any version of the affair that suited them. Witness was never accused by her husband of any improprieties until the family meeting in 1883.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

On cross-examination she said the book written by her was a child's book. It was illustrated by Kate Greenway, and eight editions of it had been printed. Witness began writing for the *Saturday Review* in 1880. She wrote three articles every week. Witness really meant that she would commit suicide when she said she would be found dead next morning if Lord Colin ever forced her to occupy the same apartment with him. She admitted having gone into society once while suffering from disease, and that she wrote in her diary "enjoyed myself hugely." She made up her household expense book mostly on Saturday.

At this point defendant's counsel produced one of plaintiff's household expense books, which showed that no entries were made on Saturday, August 12, but that they were made on Monday, August 14.

Witness said the Duke of Marlborough still visited her father, mother and brother. She denied the statement made by one of her servants that being notified of the arrival of a guest while she was in the drawing-room with Gen. Buller, she went to the door and said to the maid, "Not at home." It was Lord Colin himself who selected Dr. Bird to attend witness.

The judge decided that Mr. Final Findlay, defendant's counsel, was entitled to see copies of Lady Colin's diary, but that some of the entries ought not to be published. One of the entries read described somebody's evening party as a "ghastly affair," and another entry pronounced a party "deadly dull."

The trial will be resumed on Monday next, when witnesses for the defense will be called.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR ENDED.

GUAYAQUIL, Dec. 11.—On the 2d instant about sixty Monteneros, headed by Lucis Vargas Torres, took possession of the city of Loja, after three hours fighting. On the 7th instant a government force, under command of Col. Vega, gained a complete victory over them, and Torres, Pesantes, Cabero and Ordonez, and thirty others were taken prisoners. This last blow to the insurgents will probably put an end to the revolution, which has been disturbing the country so long.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Dec. 11.—A telegram from Uspallata announces the fact that cholera has made its appearance in Mendoza. Seven cases were reported yesterday to have occurred among prisoners in the penitentiary and prisons. Great alarm is felt by the people.

FRANCE.

FORMATION OF THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Goblet has finished the formation of the new ministry, which is announced as follows: Goblet, president of the council and minister of the interior, and *ad interim* minister of foreign affairs; Dauphin, minister of finance; Berthelot, minister of instructions; Sarrien, minister of justice; Gen. Boulanger, minister of war; Admiral Aubre, minister of marine; Granet, minister of posts, and telegraph; Lockroy, minister of commerce; Emilia, minister of public works; Deville, minister of agriculture.

Goblet, in announcing the composition of the new government in the chamber of deputies, read statements declaring that he relied upon concord among the republicans in the chamber to enable him to continue in the work of government. He said he would follow DeFreycinet's foreign policy, which the chamber had approved, and promised to submit early next session bills for such internal forms as the chamber desired. He asked the deputies to vote his government a provisional budget, and to adjourn discussion until Tuesday.

IRELAND.

THE CASE AGAINST DILLON.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The case of the government against John Dillon, for agitation in favor of the Irish Nationa league plan of an anti-rent campaign, was brought up for hearing to-day. Dillon was absent. Holmes, attorney-general for Ireland, in presenting the case for the government, declared the so-called campaign illegal and took occasion to announce that he had never, as reported, said otherwise. After a prolonged wrangle with the court and the lawyers for the crown, Healy, counsel for Dillon, secured the right to cross-examine the various witnesses from whom the government had obtained affidavits upon which the prosecution is largely relying for its testimony. The case was adjourned to give an opportunity for securing the attendance of these witnesses.

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—Preparations are already being made here to give a grand welcome to Michael Davitt and his bride.

Tenants on Lord O'Neill's estates in Antrim have called a meeting for Monday next, to consider a plan of campaign, and Orangemen have summoned a counter-meeting. Both meetings will probably be prohibited.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

GERMAN NAMES TO BE CHANGED FOR RUSSIAN.

ODESSA, Dec. 11.—In accordance with an imperial order, all small towns and villages in Russia bearing German names will be given Russian names at the beginning of the year. Russian-German inhabitants bitterly resent this action of the government.

ENGLAND.

POLICE PREVENT A PRIZE FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The police prevented the prize fight for the championship which was to have taken place in London to-day between Jem Smith and Jack Knifton. Seventeen men were arrested.

ITALY.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

ROME, Dec. 11.—Cardinal Giovanni Battista Franzelin is dead. He was 70 years of age.

LABOR ITEMS.

THE FEDERATED TRADES CONFERENCE.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 11.—The Federated Trades met this morning, and adjourned *sine die* after resolving to enter the new Federated Trades of North America, whose organization will be completed to-day.

In the trades conference the cigarmakers' and bakers' labels were adopted, and the action of the boss brewers' convention at Buffalo in regard to blacklisting union men, and the New York *Tribune's* treatment of union printers, were denounced. Local trades unions were urged not to appropriate money in excess for duly authorized strikes. Officers will be elected and final adjournment taken this afternoon.

At the afternoon session of the new trades federation a resolution was adopted that while they favored eight hours for a day's work, and believed it would be ultimately adopted, it was first necessary to secure nine hours in all branches now working ten hours, and in those trades working more hours to reduce still further.

The conference committee that met the Knights of Labor committee submitted a written report, purporting to contain what was said and done at Friday's session. It said there had been no agreement; that the Knights of Labor had refused to reconsider the trades union treaty, and recommends that the executive council of the newly organized federation issue an address to the public on the subject of the differences between the organizations.

The constitution adopted forms the new federation on a similar basis to the Knight of Labor, placing power in an executive council, consisting of five officers, elected, who are as follows: Samuel Gompers, of New York, president; George Harris, of Pennsylvania, first vice-president; J. W. Smith, of Springfield, Ills, second vice-president; J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, secretary, and G. Edmondson, of Washington, treasurer. The president's salary was fixed at $1000 and traveling expenses.

The new federation adjourned at 4 P. M., to meet at Baltimore the second Tuesday of December, 1887.

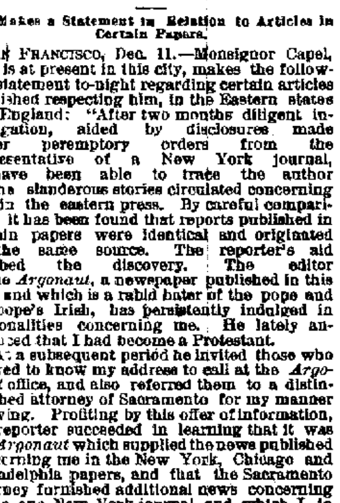
MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

He Makes a Statement in Relation to Articles in Certain Papers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Monsignor Capel, who is at present in this city, makes the following statement to-night regarding certain articles published respecting him, in the Eastern states and England: "After two months diligent investigation, aided by disclosures made under peremptory orders from the representative of a New York journal, I have been able to trace the author of the slanderous stories circulated concerning me in the eastern press. By careful comparison, it has been found that reports published in certain papers were identical and originated at the same source. The reporter's aid finished the discovery. The editor of the *Argonaut*, a newspaper published in this city, and which is a rabid hater of the pope and the pope's Irish, has persistently indulged in personalities concerning me. He lately announced that I had become a Protestant.

"At a subsequent period he invited those who desired to know my address to call at the *Argonaut* office, and also referred them to a distinguished attorney of Sacramento for my manner of living. Profiting by this offer of information, the reporter succeeded in learning that it was the *Argonaut* which supplied the news published concerning me in the New York, Chicago and Philadelphia papers, and that the Sacramento attorney furnished additional news concerning me to one New York journal, and which I, in a telegram addressed to the latter paper, characterized as 'a tissue of falsehoods, wherein that journal was made a catspaw to prosecute an honorable American lady, and to thwart her claims in pending litigation. It now transpires that the government attorney is none other than the opposing counsel in her suit.

"Honor and justice to a persecuted lady of irreproachable character, loved and respected by her neighbors and all who know her, as well as duty to my church and myself, oblige me to take action. Simultaneously I shall prosecute the authors here in California and the publishers of the vile statements in the East. I may add that Mr. Valensin, husband of the lady referred to, reiterates most emphatically that he never circulated any story reflecting on his wife and myself."



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Than we ever sold before in the same number of weeks.

It will be an event that every man, woman and child in Portland will talk about for years to come.

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From Monday morning ... Saturday night, January 29th, ... be exhibited in our ... LARGE GLASS JAR ... Beans, which is sealed ... to be opened, except by the ... pointed to open the same ... er, no matter how much ... may be purchased, is entitled to

ONE GUESS

For each and every purchase ... the number of beans this ... tains.

It is a fair, square ... will be lots of amusement ... combining business with ... sure to attract a world of ...

Guessing is a Yankee Trait ... Everybody Likes ...

There is nothing in this like ... of gambling; it's only a ... many beans the glass jar ... It will make fun for all ... It will stir up the people ... something to talk about. It will stimulate trade ... very lively at

KOHN'S

Cor. Second and Morrison ...

DON'T COST OUR PATRONS ... and gives them a chance to ... some present free of cost.

HOW THE GUESSING IS TO BE DONE.

Every customer is entitled to ... every purchase made. ... what the purchase ... Overcoat, Pants, Hat, ... store. Each guess is ... bearing the date, name ... guess, and the card is ... box, which will be opened ... January 29, 1887, at 2 o'clock ... mittee of three prominent ... whose names will appear ... The committee will cut the ... jar and open and count the ... nounce the names of the ... viduals who are entitled to ... Grand prizes. Should two ... alike, they and they alone ... right of ownership ... are entitled to. These

Grand Prizes

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION IN OUR CORNER WINDOW

FIRST GRAND PRIZE

One Cabinet Grand Upright ... Stool, bought from ... $450, and guaranteed ... class instrument in every way.

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One Grand Walnut Bedroom ... sisting of three elegant ... $100.

THIRD PRIZE

One extra fine Singer ... with all the latest improvements ... tachments; cost at the ... Co., $70.

These Elegant Prizes will ... Saturday night, January ... committee appointed for ... COUNTRY CUSTOMERS ... friends guess for them, ... same privilege as those ...

A. ROSENTHAL

THE LIVE CLOTHIER HATTER & ...

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Odor Cases,
Music Rolls,
Fur Collars,
" Muffs,
Autograph Albums,
Scrap Books,
Card Receivers,
Toilet Sets,
Clocks,
Brackets,
Bric-a-Brac,
Statuary,
Chamber Sets,
Tea Sets,
Dinner Sets,
Fancy Cups and Saucers,
Rudolstadt Pottery,
Old Hall Pottery,
Leeds Pottery,
Elegant Glassware,
French China,
Cobelin Ware,
Dolls of every description,
Velocipedes,
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